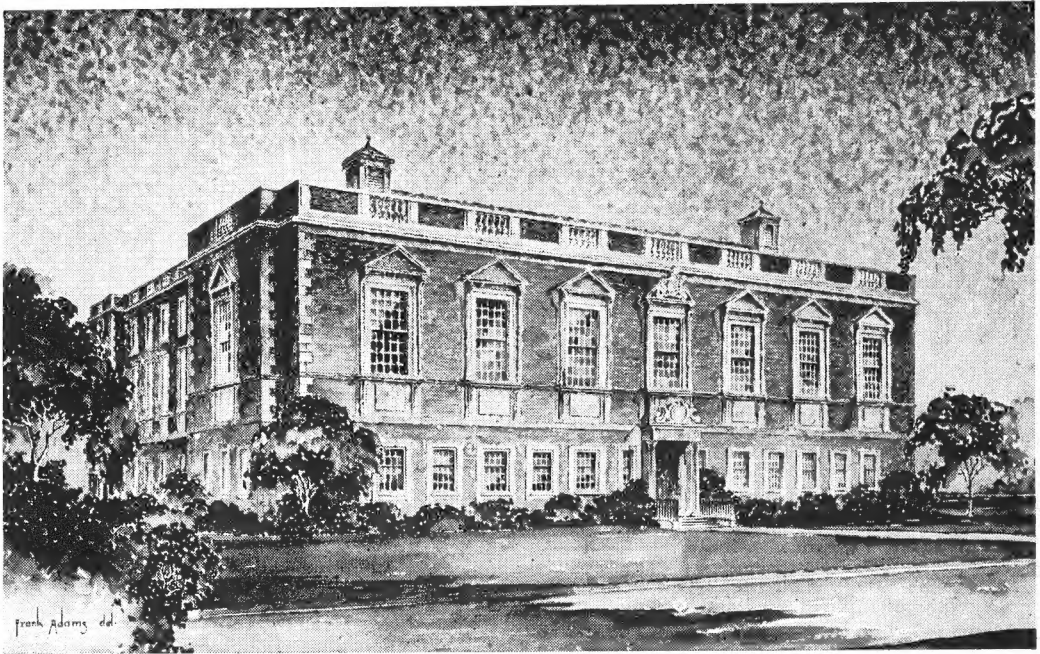


The NEW TRAIL

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA

APR 25 '47



The New University Library

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, APRIL, 1947

VOLUME V

NUMBER 2

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The New Trail

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Volume V

April, 1947

Number 2

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Annual subscription to *The New Trail* is \$1.00. If the subscriber is an alumnus of the University of Alberta, subscription is included in the annual membership dues of the Alumni Association.

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Editorial

His Best Memorial

Elsewhere in this number are printed Dr. Gordon's words at the Memorial Service held to honour our founder and first President, Henry Marshall Tory, D.Sc., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., F.R.Hist.S. There are also Miss Thomson's reminiscences, and a poem by W. S. McDonald which was written for the January banquet held by Ottawa alumni to mark Dr. Tory's 83rd birthday. In the next issue Dr. R. W. Boyle will deal with Dr. Tory's contributions to the University of Alberta and to the National Research Council. We do not intend in these columns to try to assess the life and works of Dr. Tory: his contributions to this University and to the nation are too numerous and varied to be covered here. We have only to look about us to appreciate his greatness.

Forty years ago this campus was known simply as river lot number five—a stretch of bushland. Dr. Tory arrived. Twenty years later the bushland had become a campus and all the permanent buildings that stand today had been built. But Dr. Tory had supplied countless other things to the site besides direction to the builders in steel, brick, and mortar—he had gathered about him a staff and had inspired its members to build a place of learning based on sound academic traditions. Shrewdly and energetically he had fulfilled his pledge to create a University.

This University remains a monument to the vision of Henry Marshall Tory. While it stands he will not be forgotten.

The Editor Says:

We are now beginning another season of building activity on the campus. This spring the Provincial Government has generously provided for the completion of east and west wings of the Medical Building at a cost of \$670,000, and for the starting of work on the Library. Keith Cumming describes the growth of the University and the plan which has been, and is being followed in this growth. Mr. Cumming spent two years at the University before going to McGill to take his degree, and he is now an Instructor in Civil Engineering, engaged under Professor I. F. Morrison in drafting many of the current construction projects.

In a past number of *The New Trail* it was noted that a concrete walk was to be laid from Arts to Tuck across the green, and the former Editor exclaimed at the time that Hell was freezing over. But the walk was never

laid, and now we know the reason: plans had been made for the building of the Library and the Arts to Tuck walk was to be blotted out forever.

We will not shed tears at the disappearance of our short-cut. The presence of an adequate library on the campus will mean a much more useful kind of short-cut to the student and teacher. Miss Marjorie Sherlock, who as an alumna and as Librarian to the University needs no introduction, introduces the projected building to *New Trail* readers.

With this issue *The New Trail* branches into the field of Alberta Local History. Early this past winter the *Folklore Quarterly* spent its last dollar and bequeathed its function to us. J. E. A. Macleod, K.C., of Calgary, presented a paper on Fur Trading in the Upper Saskatchewan Valley to the Philosophical Society early in the year, and consented

to write a description of Life at Western Fur Trading Posts. Mr. Macleod was a member of the Board of Governors from 1929 to 1941. Along with his article we have the story of the founding of the town of Trochu written by an undergraduate, S. R. Mealing.

G. M. D. Blackstock, graduate in Arts in 1942, passed several years in the Army and some time in the Canadian Occupation Force. He is now studying in final year law at the University. The experience of legal training and personal observation are obvious in Mr. Blackstock's article entitled "The Law of the Nurnberg Trial."

The Cock o' the North crows again as it keeps up-to-the-minute with current topics by presenting G. M. Campbell's "Psychosomatic Medicine." Dr. Campbell served for some time with the RCAMC, took his medical degree in 1946, and is now completing post-graduate studies in Psychology. His article summarizes some of the points brought out in his thesis.

"Eskimo Whalery at Tuktoyaktuk", by Nancy Davis '44, follows Christine van der Mark's "Church at Tuktoyaktuk" which appeared in the last issue. Miss Davis and Miss van der Mark, both members of Department of English, travelled to the Arctic last summer. In this article Miss Davis describes the conversion of the white whale into delicacies such as *muktuk* and articles of wear such as *mukluks*—and does it so well that the photographs which accompany her article are not essential to clarity.

D. M. Sullivan, who reviews W. O. Mitchell's book *Who Has Seen the Wind*, is a graduate of the University and is Inspector of High Schools for the Province. The Editor wishes to thank Mr. Sullivan for writing this review during his convalescence after a severe illness.

"Alumni Notes" appear above a new signature in this number but the change is strictly matrimonial—Kathleen Smith has become Mrs. M. Desjardine. *The New Trail* offers congratulations and wishes Kathleen the very best.



The New University Library

By Marjorie Sherlock

Those familiar with H. G. Wells' story "*The Food of the Gods*" will remember the problems which confronted Mr. Redwood when his infant son, having been fed experimentally with Boomfood, began to assume gigantic proportions, outgrew his crib, perambulator and nursery, and at the age of one year (being then six feet tall) had finally to have built for him an enormous nursery equipped with outsize furniture and toys.

During the past 18 months the University has found itself in a similar position, when its student body, which had begun life like any promising infant, and had continued to grow in a normal and sedate manner, suddenly assumed the proportions of a young giant, and outgrew in a single season the space and equipment which had formerly sufficed for its needs.

The first indication of this prodigious growth became apparent in the Fall of 1945, with the first large enrolment of student veterans. By October 1946 the registration was the largest in the University's history with more than 4,200 students enrolled. The approaching Fall term, when a freshman class of 700 is expected, will further increase the congestion.

Along with the other departments of the University the Library has been faced with the necessity of providing service for this augmented student body, with facilities inadequate for half its number. The problem of space to accommodate books and readers has become acute. The recognized standard of good library service for Universities and colleges calls for seating space for at least 30 per cent of the student body. By utilizing every available square foot in the Main library and the various branches, the total accommodation we have been able to provide this past year has been 350 seats for a student body of more than 4,000.

Work rooms for the Library Staff are crowded and inadequate, and storage space is at a premium. The transfer of the teacher-training work of the province to the University in 1945 brought the former normal school libraries in Edmonton and Calgary into the University library system, and all ordering, cataloguing and preparation of books for both these libraries is now done in the Main library. In the past 15 months this work has increased three-fold and the original cataloguing staff of two has increased to six, thereby completely out-growing its former quarters. Last January the Wauneita Society generously surrendered their Upper Common Room to this department until such time as the new Library is built.

Student borrowing from the Main library and branches is more than three times as heavy as it was 18 months ago, and has put a tremendous strain upon the Circulation, Reserve, and Reference departments. During changes of class the Main library has more the atmosphere of a crowded railway station than of a University reading room.

To meet the demands for this increased service the library staff has grown from six to 19, with more than 25 student assistants helping in the work of circulation

and supervision for varying periods weekly. In spite of all these measures taken to meet the emergency it has only been by the loyal and unstinted efforts of the library staff and the patience and unusual consideration for others shown by faculty and students alike, that the level of service has been maintained. That it leaves much to be desired is unquestioned.

In addition to the rapid increase in enrolment of the past two years, other factors have combined to place added responsibilities upon the library. These include the expansion of the curriculum to include new courses, teaching departments, and professional schools; the introduction of new methods of teaching which require greater recourse to books; and the increased emphasis upon research necessitating the provision of research materials of all kinds. The new departments of Physical Education and of Fine Arts (with its divisions of Music, Art, and Drama) have made it necessary to build up book collections in these fields; and the enormous expansion in the professional schools of Medicine, Law, Engineering and Agriculture has brought the demand from them for more books of every kind. The school of graduate studies has expanded by geometric progression and is demanding advanced and research material at a steadily increasing rate.

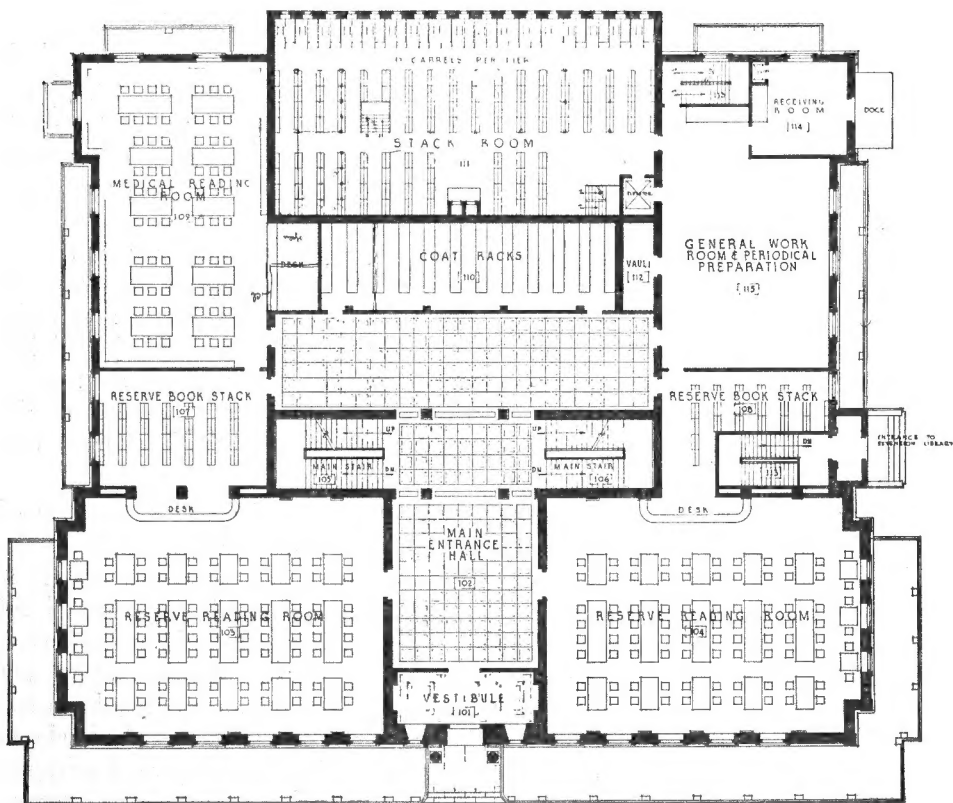
To the books which have always pertained to the library's province, there has been added in recent years a whole new field of material, responsibility for which is being placed upon the library. Periodicals, government documents, pamphlets, newspapers, phonograph records, prints, pictures and slides, maps, films, photo-stats, microfilm, and other new forms of materials are now having to be acquired, housed, and made available to the library's users, and are adding their particular problems to those facing the library administration.

In the face of these new demands it is not surprising that the present accommodation of the library has proved inadequate. Having reached its saturation point so far as storage and service facilities are concerned the library now looks about in desperation for more space, and lo, the prospect is good. Word has gone forth that the days of cramped quarters and make-shift facilities are nearing an end; that the institution so long referred to oratorically as "the heart of the university" is at last to be housed in a building befitting its usefulness and importance.

In October 1945 a series of conferences was held with Mr. A. S. Mathers of Toronto, designing architect for the University, and plans were drawn up for the new library building. These have now been finished and approved, and it is expected that construction will be begun this Spring and the building completed by the Fall of 1949. This new building will house the Law, Medical, and Extension libraries as well as the various reading rooms and deposit collections at present scattered about the Campus. By this means better co-ordination in the administration of the library will be achieved, resulting in greater availability of the books to readers, longer hours for their use, less duplication of titles, and improved reference service. It will also help to offset the present tendency for students in one department to think of the library in terms of a single narrow subject, and will make them aware of, and it is hoped more familiar with, the broader range of knowledge as a whole, as exemplified in the University's book-collection.

The Library, as illustrated on the cover of this issue of *The New Trail*, is a four-storey structure, measuring approximately 152 feet by 143 feet. It will be situated facing north on the south-west corner of 112th street and 90th avenue, where the drive turns in toward the Arts Building. Its capacity as planned is 260,000 volumes and 800 readers, and it has been designed to permit of later expansion backward to 89th avenue at some future date when more reading rooms and book storage are needed.

The architectural design has been made to harmonize with that of the Arts Building, being a modified version of English Renaissance of the Wren period, and it will be built of brick and stone of the same texture and colour as the Arts Building. The walls of the public Entrance Hall and main staircases are designed with facings of polished marble, and the same stone unpolished has been specified for the floors of these spaces. The walls of the large Delivery Hall are to be lined with panelled white oak. The reading rooms are to be plastered, without ornament, except in the Main Reading Room where some decorative treatment on



First Floor Plan of the New Library

classic lines in scale with its dimensions and importance is demanded. Apart from this, the interior is a direct and unadorned reflection of the library's functions.

On either side as one enters the main door, are the Reserve Reading Rooms, each seating 100 readers. These are designed to supply the books on assigned reading, which circulate only for limited periods, and to serve as study rooms where students may use their own notes or texts during spare periods between classes. By this means the Main Reading Room, in which will be housed the Reference collection and the general collection for undergraduate reading, is relieved of the noise and commotion which accompanies the coming and going between classes, and will provide greater quiet for prolonged or concentrated reading.

In the walls of the Entrance Hall glass display cases will be inset, where book and art treasures or exhibits of various kinds may be arranged. It is also planned to use this Hall for the display of picture collections, such as those which at present are shown on the second floor of the Arts Building.

At the back of the Main Hall is the Coat Room, designed to hold 900 coats on locking hangers. Turning to the left, on the south-east corner of the first floor, we come to the Medical Reading Room which seats 65 readers. The walls of this room will be lined with the Medical books most in demand for reference or reading, while older books and bound sets of periodicals will be immediately available in the adjoining stackroom.

Going down the stairs from the Entrance Hall to the ground floor, we find on the south-east side the Law Reading Room, which consists of two spacious rooms accommodating a total of 90 readers and 30,000 volumes. The walls of these reading rooms will be lined to the level of the windows with reference books, and the less-used volumes will be housed in an adjoining double-tiered stackroom, open to readers. The south-west side of this floor contains the Extension Library with its own separate outside entrance opening on the west side of the building. An electric book-lift and elevator, and a freight-receiving room and delivery dock, used in common with the University Library, will facilitate the work of its travelling libraries and postal book-service.

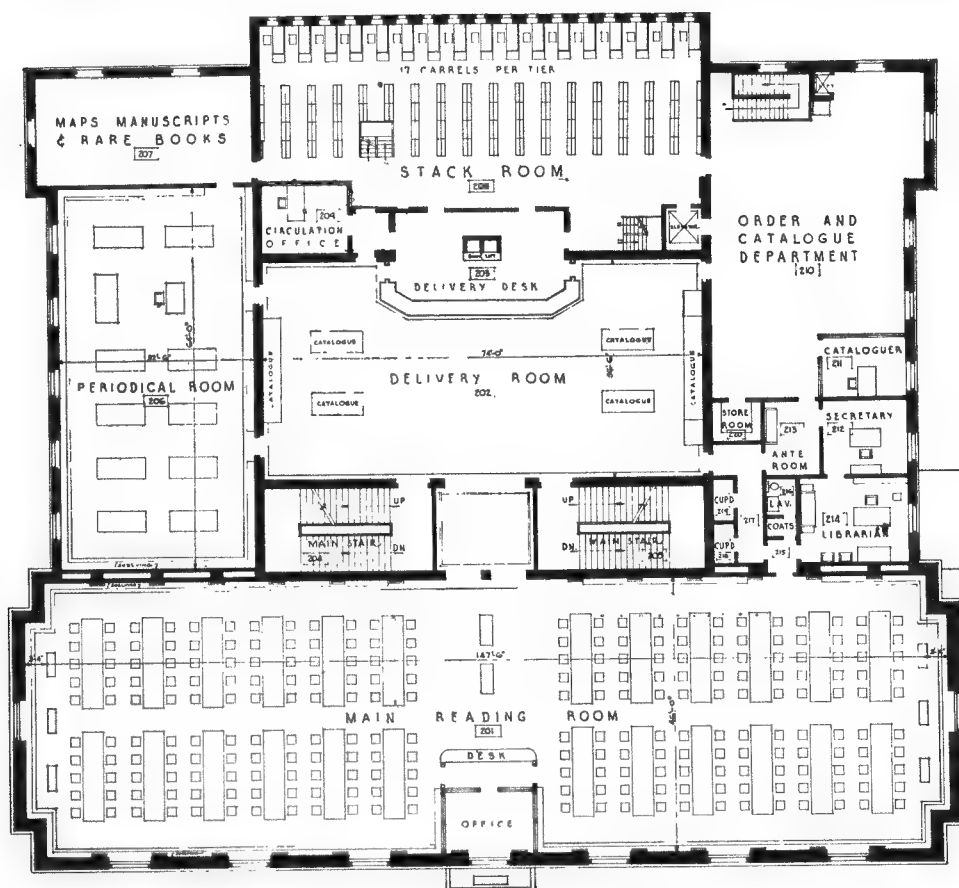
Mounting the stairs from the Entrance Hall we come to the Main floor of the building. The heart of the Library, both geographically and functionally, is the Delivery Hall, which contains, in the card catalogue, the key to the entire collection, and from which the lending and return of books takes place. This room is centrally located and of sufficient size to accommodate without crowding the large amount of traffic which will flow through it, both at the outset and when a later expansion of stacks and reading rooms takes place.

The Main Reading Room, opening from the Delivery Hall through sound-proofed swinging doors, will seat 240 readers. It is two storeys in height, of classic proportions and occupies the entire north front of the second and third floors. Its walls for seven feet from the floor will be lined with books, to a capacity of 13,000 volumes. The Reference work of the library will be done in this room and here will be kept a collection of general books of most interest to the undergraduates. Here they may go from shelf to shelf browsing freely, pur-

suing a name, a date, an idea, finding not only the books they are looking for, but books they were not looking for and did not even know existed, making for themselves that discovery, described by Plato, that "the pursuit of knowledge is not, as fools suppose, crabbed and dull, but musical as Apollo's lyre". Special lighting, ventilation, and acoustical treatment, as well as the spacious and uncrowded arrangement of furniture, will make this a spot where reading or concentrated study may be done in quiet and comfort.

The Library also provides rooms for the use of special materials: a Periodical Reading Room on the second floor seating 60 readers, where the Library's collection of newspapers and periodicals will be available for reading and loan; small seminar rooms equipped with temporary special collections, where groups of advanced students may meet for discussion with their instructors; study rooms for the individual use of slides, microfilm and records; a projection room where films or records may be used for group work; and quarters for the storage and use of maps, government documents, and rare books.

Along the south wall of the stackroom on the six stack levels, 100 carrels, or individual cubicles, have been provided for the use of faculty members or graduate



Second Floor Plan of the New Library

and honours students requiring special study facilities in close proximity to the book collection. Each carrel is supplied with desk, chair and book shelf, and several on each floor will be enclosed with sound proof materials for those workers needing to use typewriters.

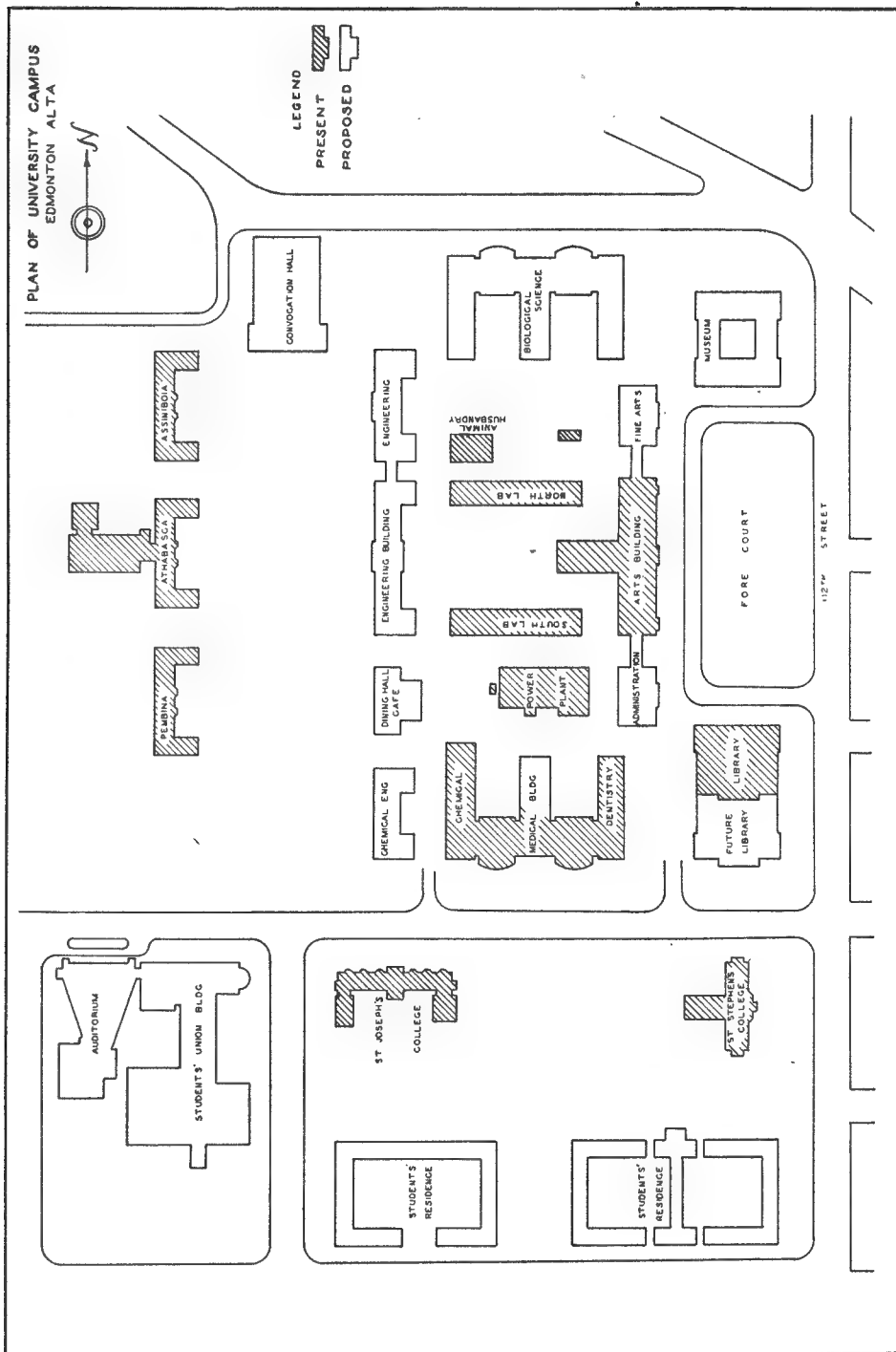
Finally we come to the administrative and technical departments of the Library, those indispensable services, which because they are largely out of sight are too frequently out of mind. These are the Acquisitions or Order Department through which all the new materials of the library's collection are acquired; the Cataloguing Department, which is responsible for the proper classifying and preparation of the material and for making it easily available to the reader by indexing and cataloguing; the loan-service to extra-mural borrowers; the preparation of periodicals for binding (the University Library now subscribes to more than 800 such publications); and the repair of books.

As the library grows the need for these services grows with it, and any plan for the building must allow for sufficient space behind the scenes to take care of this expansion. Too many libraries in the past have learned to their cost that it does not pay to have a Queen Anne front with a Mary-Anne back. The present design provides spacious quarters on the first and second floors for these services, with electric book lifts and staff elevators serving both the University Library proper and the Extension Library.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this new Library building now about to make its appearance on the Campus. In the first place, with the Library's removal to the new building the quarters it now occupies will be available for other urgent purposes. Already its successors in these quarters are casting covetous glances and making proprietary gestures toward this space.

In the second place, and of very great importance, is the fact that for the first time in its history the University will be able to provide good study facilities for its students, to bring together its book collection out of the holes and corners into which it has been driven by lack of storage space, and to provide a standard of library service worthy of its programs of research and instruction.

Finally, the erection on the Campus of this new Library—beautiful in design and dedicated to the preservation, interpretation and extension of knowledge in every field will be a tangible symbol that to the people of this province the material things of life are not all-important, and that our advance in the fields of science and technology shall be no one-sided progress, but shall go hand in hand with the understanding and development of the full resources of the human mind and spirit.



Plan of the University Campus

University Building Program

By E. K. CUMMING

Since the founding of the University in 1906 there have been many changes in the plans for its buildings and campus. Some of you will no doubt remember the architectural sketches and plans drawn up during the period 1911-1915. It was during these years that the first buildings appeared on the campus. The residences were first, followed by the opening of the Arts Building in October, 1915. Shortly after the conclusion of the First World War the Engineering Laboratories were completed and in 1921 the Medical Building was opened to complete the nucleus of our campus.

A period of arrested growth followed this initial expansion, mainly due to the fact that these buildings provided adequate space. Then upon the outbreak of the second world conflict increased registration, accompanied by a need for furnishing the service schools with classrooms and residential space, made building expansion imperative. This expansion was necessarily of a temporary nature owing to wartime shortages of men and materials. When the residences were turned over to the R.C.A.F. in 1941 the Cafeteria and Infirmary were built to provide services thereby given up. Besides this, the Air Force constructed a Drill Hall and Canteen for their own use. At present these buildings are being used at peak capacity every hour of every day, the Drill Hall as a gymnasium and the Canteen as a Drafting Building. In addition to these buildings it was found necessary to construct another temporary structure, just west of the Power Plant, to house the print shop and the machine shop, which were moved from the Arts

Building and South Laboratory to make room for expanded laboratories.

Upon cessation of hostilities in 1945 there came another very abrupt need for additional accommodation. The University was faced with a registration of 4,000 students, well over double that of any preceding year. Time was too short to attempt the construction of enough permanent buildings to meet this need, to say nothing of the difficulties to be overcome in obtaining the necessary labor and materials.

However, for every problem there is a solution. At every army and air force station there were many buildings lying idle, their wartime purpose fulfilled. The pre-fabricated type of building to be found at these stations was the answer to our need for materials. These were dismantled and brought to the campus and erected to form the olive green 'colony' which some of you will have noticed to the west of the North Laboratory. Four Cowin type (semi-circular sheet metal) huts are serving as classrooms and four Texas type (prefabricated wood construction) huts are providing much needed classroom, laboratory and office space for various departments. Also to the south of the Medical Building a fifth hut has been constructed which is now being used to accommodate part of the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health. The last of these which is not yet complete will house offices, classrooms and laboratories as well as a radio studio.

The critical housing situation in the city presented another problem, especially in the case of new staff members coming from other parts of this country and from

abroad. To provide living accommodation for these people it was felt necessary to build three apartment houses, each containing four suites, situated along 87th Avenue and 112th Street. Although delays caused through material shortages have been disappointing to all concerned, it is hoped that these will be ready for occupancy in the very near future.

This was not all. Something had to be done to meet the needs of the newly created Department of Chemical Engineering and the greatly expanded Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy to say nothing of more laboratory facilities for Chemistry. To meet this need work was begun last Spring on east and west wing additions to the Medical Building. This work has been proceeding slowly throughout the past year and it is hoped that the west wing will be completed by this Fall.

But what of the future? First, let us look at the immediate future, the summer of 1947. Plans call for a new Library and a road paving program. The new Library, which will be started early this Spring, will be a four-storied building 152 feet by 143 feet and will be situated directly east of the Medical Building with the main entrance facing the forecourt to the east of the Arts Building. The architectural style of this building will be similar to that of the Arts Building. Accommodation in this library will be sufficient for 800 readers at any one time. Adequate stack space and also a number of innovations are planned, among which are a micro-film and photography study room and a rare manuscripts and map room.

Next year should see work begun on a Students' Union Building for which plans are now being prepared. This structure will house a gymnasium, swimming pool, auditorium, offices and club rooms and will be located directly south and across the street from Pembina.

The years to come should bring many more permanent additions to the campus. Plans call for a Chemical Engineering Building west of the Medical Building, to be followed by an Administration Building to the south of the Arts Building and a Biological Science Building to be built directly north of the North Laboratory. By about 1953 it is planned that a main Engineering Building will be erected, thus completing the program for the next six years.

Definite plans for the period beyond this have not as yet been made but now in mind are a Museum, a Convocation Hall, a Fine Arts Wing, another Engineering Building, a Dining Hall and Cafeteria, an addition to the Library and additional Students' Residences. These have all received a place on the plan. Not yet decided upon, but being thought of, are buildings for the Research Council of Alberta and for the Provincial Laboratories.

In such a short article it has not been possible to give a complete account of the building programme but the general picture has been given. If we are to be prepared for the senior years of 2,000 students, who are now in first year, we must get on with the construction of these permanent buildings as quickly as funds, men, and materials can be made available.

Life at Western Fur Trading Posts

By J. E. A. MACLEOD

The fur trading posts were built after a standard pattern, though posts in the West, where there was more danger of Indian attack, were more strongly built than those in the East where Indians had become more used to the white men and more dependent upon their goods. They consisted of log buildings within a stockade of logs standing on end and sunk several feet into the ground. The posts were either quadrilateral or hexagonal in shape, in the latter case, the end walls forming an angle. Facing the river was the main gate, with another in the opposite wall. At two or more of the corners were bastions, from which the occupants could command the walls with gun fire. Some of these bastions mounted small brass cannon, which though designed for defence would appear to have been, in fact, used only for ceremonial purposes.

Inside the stockade and generally along the rear and end walls were the buildings—dwellings, storehouses, forges, and other outbuildings—usually facing upon an open space, the house of the Master of the post generally facing the main gate, though John Rowand's Big House at Edmonton was in the centre of the enclosure. Either built into the stockade or entered from a passage walled off from the main enclosure was the Indian hall, which Indians could enter to trade without being admitted within the main stockade.

The buildings were of logs, not the log cabin with which we are familiar, but of a type known as "*poteaux sur sole*", originating in Quebec, though an adaptation of buildings in Old France. Sills of squared timber were laid on the ground with posts mortised into them at the corners and along the walls at about ten-foot intervals. Between these posts squared logs were laid horizontally, cut to the proper length, their ends being fitted into slots in the posts. Dim light was admitted through windows of parchment made from skins. It was one of the glories of Rowand's house that all the windows were of glass. An important feature was the large fireplace and chimney of stones and clap, their ruins today being often the only means of locating the old posts.

Before the merger of 1821, when two and sometimes more companies were operating in the west, their posts were built close together, sometimes within a common stockade. This was primarily for the purpose of security against Indian attack, but the men of each company found it useful to keep a close watch on the operations of its competitor or competitors. On the whole, relations between the officers and men of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company were friendly. The officers on occasion breakfasted and dined together and the men fraternized and shared each other's dances and horse races.

During the winter seasons, the more important posts were occupied by a large number of men, women and children. Duncan McGillivray states that in 1794-1795 Fort George, a North West post, contained 80 men, and nearly as many women. Alex. Henry places the occupants of Vermilion, a later North West post, at 36 men, 27 women and 67 children, and in the 1840's Edmonton House had about 130 inmates. The North West personnel was generally greater than that of the Hudson's

Bay Company, probably due to the fact that Canadian employees were easier to get than Scotchmen.

A post was often abandoned and replaced with another at a new location. Intensive hunting made furs scarce, or in the expressive word of the traders, "ruined" the district. Sometimes, too, the location was changed from reasons of security or for greater economy. Most of the records of the posts in the Saskatchewan country around the beginning of the nineteenth century are from North West sources, from the journals of such men as Duncan McGillivray, David Thompson, John McDonald of Garth, and Alex. Henry, the Younger, though, doubtless, the Hudson's Bay Company's archives contain much as yet unpublished information about the posts of that Company.

The year of the fur traders was divided into two seasons—winter and summer—the two in the chronology of the Hudson's Bay Company making up an outfit, the current year being Outfit 276. The winter season was the more important as it was the one in which the principal business, that of fur trading, was carried on. At the Upper Saskatchewan posts it began in the latter part of September with the return of the brigades from the depot with the supply of trading goods and supplies for the posts. It ended and the summer season began in May, when the brigades left with their furs for the depots. It was customary for the officers to break the monotony of the long trip up river by leaving the boats or canoes and taking horses at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Carlton and the Nor'West Le Monte, the mounting place, so-called from this circumstance, while the men brought the boats with their cargoes to their destination. Before arriving in sight of a post the brigades halted while the crews donned their gayest clothes, and then to the accompaniment of Canadian folk songs, approached the posts to be greeted by the occupants with cheers and the discharge of cannon and firearms. The night of the arrival was usually spent in dancing to which both the French Canadians and the half-breeds were much addicted. Alex. Henry tells of a dance the night of the arrival at Fort Vermilion in 1809, at which 72 men, 37 women and 65 children, probably the entire population of the posts of the two companies, were present in a room twenty-two by twenty-three feet, and states that they danced till morning and were all as alert and merry as if the men had not just ended a long trip of many days' rowing, poling and tracking upstream.

Then began the preparation for the busy winter's work. Surplus men, needed to take up the boats, but not required at the post, were sent out at "*en derouine*" with trading goods to find the Indians and trade with them at their camps; hunters were engaged to keep the post supplied with meat, men were sent to the "strong woods" to fell timber for boat building and for repairs to the post. In the case of posts unoccupied during the summer, these repairs were often substantial as the Indians had a habit of burning empty posts.

The Indians, if not awaiting the arrival of the brigade, soon came in to trade. At the Upper Saskatchewan posts, the trade was largely in meat, pemmican, fat and buffalo robes. Beaver pelts were of course traded, principally from the Crees and other Indians living in the wooded country north of the river; but, with the exception of the Piegans, the Blackfeet were primarily buffalo hunters. Credits of guns, ammunition, traps and clothing were given the Indians for the winter's hunt.

Where relations were friendly between the officers of the North West and Hudson's Bay posts, as was usually the case, each post had its own customers who were not interfered with by the other.

In addition to the provisions used in the trade, large quantities were necessary to supply the larder of the post, meat being the principal and at times, the exclusive food. To supplement the supplies obtained from the Indians and the meat brought in by the regular hunters, hunting parties went out from the post, combining business with pleasure. Duncan McGillivray writing at Fort George in 1795, thus refers to these hunting parties: "Hunting is the only amusement which the country affords and we enjoy it in the most extensive sense of the word. In our vacations from business we fly to it with impatience to pass a few agreeable hours, and when we are successful, it gives us satisfaction to think that we have united business and profit together, as we depend entirely for subsistence on the animals around the Fort". Fried and dried meat traded from the Indians and not used in the posts, was pounded and mixed with fat by the women to make pemmican, the staple food when fresh meat was scarce, especially on the long trips east and west. The Upper Saskatchewan posts were the chief source of supply of this indispensable article.

Trading with the Indians was carried on with much ceremony. When a band was approaching a post young men were sent ahead to announce their coming. The messengers were given some tobacco, liquor, and vermilion for themselves and larger quantities of each to be taken back to the Chiefs. After a day or two spent in camp, enjoying the gifts, the band moved forward to the post, usually camping on the opposite side of the river where the women set up the tents while their lords smoked. The men were then ferried across and Henry tells of the ever present risk of the boats being swamped by the Indians crowding into them. It would appear that the women and the horses were left to swim across. The Indians then came forward in single file, with the head chief leading and the others following in order of their importance. While flags were raised and cannon fired at the post, the Indians were met outside the gate by the Master of the post, who shook hands with the Chief and led the band to the Indian Hall. Inside, ceremonial pipes were smoked and the Indians were treated to a dram, finally receiving presents of liquor and tobacco to take back to their camp. Then followed a day, and often two days, of carousing, during which the post gates were kept closed and a strict watch kept. After the Indians sobered up, trading began, the Indians bringing their furs or other articles of trade valued at so many "made beaver" for which they received tallies. These tallies were then exchanged for trade goods or used in part to pay outstanding credits.

As spring came on, preparations were made for the trip east. The Indians came in for the spring trade, furs were pressed in the post fur presses and packed in the usual ninety-pound packs, and, with the bags of pemmican, made ready for shipment in the canoes or boats. The boats started first from the most distant post, the Fort Vancouver brigade leaving that post in March. As they progressed they were joined by the brigades from the other posts as they were successively reached. During the summer the smaller posts were closed, their personnel moving to larger posts in the district or forming part of the brigade. At the depot, councils of officers were held, furs unloaded and trading goods and supplies taken on for the long return trip to the west.

Old France in Alberta

By S. R. MEALING

Trochu, seventy-five miles north-east of Calgary on the CNR, is of more than usual historical interest. It is named after Armand Trochu who came in 1902 to what is now Alberta. Trochu was not a colonel, although he was generally called that and is so styled in various survey books. Although he had run a real estate business in France, he did, however, come from a military family. His uncle was General Louis Jules Trochu, the defender of Paris in 1870, and his brother, or one of his brothers, was a cavalry colonel. He himself had been a cavalryman only during the usual period of military service. In the coulee of what was then Dead Creek but is now Trochu Creek, Trochu found a ranch which had been there a couple of years. He bought it from the owner, one Tabary (or Tabaray), and named it the Ste. Anne Ranch. In 1904 he was joined by Chef de Battailion Eckenfelder, a former Hussar, and within the year there was a third Frenchman at Ste. Anne, M. Develdier, the son of a banker of Lille. The three men had had no connections in France. Eckenfelder had simply heard of a countryman at the Ste. Anne while looking around in Saskatchewan. Develdier came direct from Lille with the Ste. Anne as his destination.

In 1904 the Ste. Anne Ranching and Trading Company was incorporated. That August, Paul de Beaudrap, his nephew, and his brother, Roger de Beaudrap, bought a ranch fourteen miles south-east of the Ste. Anne. It consisted of a log house, a few pole corrals, and twenty head of cattle. The range was open. The de Beaudraps named their ranch the Jeanne d'Arc.

There were at that time five other ranches in the country north of Calgary, south of Red Deer, and immediately west of both. These ranches were not entirely out of reach of one another, for in 1904 Arthur Dodd, camped in the centre of the three hills which have given Three Hills its name, could see four chimney-smokes within a nine-mile radius. By 1906-7, when the homesteaders came in force, the Ste. Anne had become the recognized gathering place for a considerable district. The ranch's position as a centre was due partly to its location nearer Didsbury (fifty miles) and Red Deer (sixty-five miles) than the other ranches, but rather more to the fact that on it were three Frenchmen of family and education.

The men at the Ste. Anne hoped to have a town on the coulee bank. In 1905, Louis Proudfoot, later to be an MLA, passed by the ranch and found Trochu wondering about the procedure for organizing a school district, although there were as yet no women there. In 1906 the post office (Trochu was the first postmaster), with a store and stopping place, occupied a single log building on the coulee's north bank. Before 1907 the north bank of the coulee had been surveyed in lots. The rush to take these lots came in 1907 (Olds was the place where the settlers got off the train and began walking). The town grew rapidly that year, moved from the bottom of the coulee bank to the top of it, and had reached such proportions by the fall that it held a sports day. There was a band in from Didsbury to celebrate the occasion, and the crowd was very big indeed.

Most of the colony of Frenchmen around the Ste. Anne were of good family:



Some of the founders of Trochu in 1905: Left to right—Trochu, Devildier, Dr. Seulier, L. G. Eckenfelder, (Unknown), Papillard.

they included at least one baron (de Reinach-Werth) and a couple of counts. Before the town grew to any noticeable size, these men could do little to reproduce their old life. They wore sombreros and heavy boots, and rode in stock saddles most of the time; they drank White Horse whiskey from tin cups and frequently neglected their beards. As quickly as they could, however, they built good homes and put into them tapestries, good furniture, and good silver. Colonel Feline, who came in 1912 or 1913, soon had a big three-storey house of cement blocks. The blocks still exist, used in some buildings in the town. The chief amusement of these settlers was coyote hunting, and they lavished money and time on it, for most were of independent means. Just west of the village they had a steeplechase which was used at the gala sports day of 1907. Their horses were fine animals, sired after 1913

by Feline's imported stallion Latour. During the particularly bad winter of 1907 a great many of their cattle died of exposure or starvation because the shelter and fodder were reserved for good horses. In that and in other winters they rode shaggy little mustangs, keeping the sleek, leggy beauties for hunting or for milder weather.

This society of men, horses and dogs (Theodolo-Theodoli had the best pack of hounds in the Province) gradually softened. As the village grew the French land-owners came more and more to depend upon it. They had, in fact, never been very serious ranchers. De Reinach-Werth and Theodolo-Theodoli, for example, built a creamery in 1907. De Catalina built the first dance hall, which quickly became known for its comparative magnificence. Count Louis de Chauney built a livery barn. When the stage of local politics

was reached, de Reinach-Werth became mayor. As a group under the leadership of Trochu, the landowners did all they could to encourage the growth of a village and to provide it with a school, a church, and a doctor. I do not suggest that there was anything feudal in their relationship to the town; but they were a well-defined group providing economic, political, and cultural leadership, and even enjoying a monopoly of it, in the Canadian West, where such groups did not exist or did not have, as Trochu and his fellows, a cultural basis for their formation.

Even from the first there were independent proprietors. Not all of these were sharers of the traditions of the group whose nucleus had been the three men on the Ste. Anne. Mike Brogan built the first hotel. The Halbert brothers, David and William, opened a coal mine east of town in 1910. Before the 1914-18 war, ownership of town land, and more particularly of buildings, was out of the control of the French. Conflict is much too strong a word for this process: there was no hard feeling nor distrust on the part of the majority, no disdain on the part of the French ranchers. Trochu and Eckenfelder never ceased to command the respect and affection to which their services to the community and their personal worth entitled them.

The French had not come to adopt the civilization of this continent. They kept in close touch with home, and in 1914 went back to defend their country. Eckenfelder, de Beaudrap and de Torquat resumed their commissions. Colonel Feline locked up his fine home and left. He had scarcely gone when it was looted, but fortunately for the villagers, he never returned. Trochu himself returned to France in 1916, partly because of the war, and partly because of the hard winter and the altitude (2,854 feet), which were beginning to tell on his health. He died in France on March 5, 1930, at the age of seventy-one.

Not many came back: some were killed in action, others stayed in France when the war ended. Since then—indeed since 1907—immigrants have not been French, but chiefly Irish and Russian- or Polish-Germans, and Trochu's record reads ordinary enough. There have been churches built and coal mines opened; there was a 'flu epidemic in 1919; and five major fires occurred between March, 1919, and May, 1922. (The town's first official act in 1911 had been to get a fire-fighting apparatus, too.) There are still plenty of French names in and around Trochu—Frere, Papillard, Lodell, de Chaunac—but the group which had its beginning in the Ste. Anne's stopping-place has quite passed away.

Oxford Summer School

A summer school for overseas graduates will be held at the University of Oxford from July 1st to August 14th. The topic will be "Western European Civilisation" and the subjects of study will be Literature, Philosophy, Politics, and Economics. It is expected that there will be fifty students from Europe and probably one hundred and fifty from the United States. Fifteen places will be reserved for students from Canada, either graduates or students in their final year. Any possible applicants should send name, address, age, sex, University, qualifications, choice of subject, to Professor Francis Scarfe, Supervisor of Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford, England.

Psychosomatic Medicine

By G. M. CAMPBELL

Although medical men at all times have realized that the emotional life of a person plays a part in his illnesses there has been an increasing tendency to separate the psychological or emotional side of man from his physical aspects. Disease was regarded as pathology of the cells and organs of the body. Then specialists began to treat each of these different ailments, and precision instruments were created to help deal with various illnesses. However, within the past few years doctors have become more keenly aware of the need for a more comprehensive approach to the ills of their patients. This more recent approach is called Psychosomatic Medicine. As the word implies (*Psyche*—mind, *Soma*—body) this means that the medical practitioner is coming to view his patient as a whole person. He has regard for both the mental and emotional as well as the physical aspects of the individual.

In this new medical philosophy the patient is viewed as a total organism in which the emotional and physical aspects of his being can no more be separated than can the two sides of a piece of metal. So called physical or organic illness must of necessity have its emotional component. A dint in a sheet of metal shows on both sides. The reverse of course is true: emotional ills may also express themselves in some type of physical phenomenon. This "double aspect" view gives a far more truthful picture of the patient and his needs may thus be more readily fulfilled.

Medical men have long known that if three patients have a similar operation, under apparently identical circumstances, the rates of recovery of these three patients may vary to a considerable degree. The variations in recovery may be attributed by the unthinking to those aspects of life coming in the category of "acts of God." However, if a more thorough investigation of the patient is made, in which his emotional as well as his physical life is examined, many factors deleterious to the recovery of the patient may be discovered. For example, one of the patients may be in a financially insecure position with the prospect of mounting hospital bills causing him considerable perturbation. The worry entailed in this situation may be the emotional factor which is interfering with the normal processes of healing.

Physical Symptoms of Emotional Stress:

Many people find it rather difficult to accept the idea that emotional reactions in an individual give rise to physical symptoms. Yet if they stop to think they would come to realize that each of us, some time or other, is subject to physical manifestations of an emotional order. Who can deny that the tears of sorrow or of laughter are just such a physical phenomenon arising from an emotional situation? There are few of us who have not experienced the pounding heart and the shortness of breath that comes with the receiving of some unpleasant piece of news. How many football stars have not been subject to physical manifestations of some type just before the big game?

When we consider such facts, we realize that we are all subject to psychosomatic symptoms at various times. Thus when we further discover that more serious illnesses such as stomach ulcers or a heart condition may be partly caused by an

emotional factor we should not be surprised. It is actually a matter of degree. When patients appear with symptoms of a seemingly organic nature, like pounding of the heart and shortness of breath, which further investigation proves to be largely emotional in origin, we should not dismiss such ills as "in the mind" or as "just nerves." Under comparable emotional stresses we should likely fare no better than they. That they manifest such symptoms is no sign of weakness.

Physical symptoms appear most frequently in cases where there has been exposure to emotional stress for a considerable period of time, although there may be some particular emotional situation which may finally precipitate the illness in question. That emotional situations bring about changes in blood-pressure, heart-rate, and demonstrable alterations in the activity of the digestive tract has long been known to physiologists. These changes have been demonstrated time and again in laboratory experimentation. There is now an increasing feeling that protracted exposure to emotional situations with equally prolonged physiological disturbance may actually change the physical structure of the patient considerably. Also unrecognized has been the fact that people suffering symptoms with no apparent physical basis are just as much in need of treatment as are the patients with more easily recognized organic ills. In fact, until recently only those persons whose emotional conflicts led to final mental breakdown received adequate attention. Indeed, the fact that his illness is in a great measure due to emotional factors makes a more intensive study of the patient as a unified whole an urgent necessity.

The Need for Accurate Diagnosis:

In the investigation of such patients a great deal of time may need to be given in examining all facets of that person's life. It should go without saying that a thorough and painstaking physical examination must be given. In fact, during this examination the astute practitioner may discover the key that will unlock the door to the patient's emotional life which may be the cornerstone in the structure of his illness. A patient's attitude toward his illness is often of great significance and, in dating the onset of his ill-health, he may unwittingly give the clue to the precipitating factor in his present condition. Therefore, it is not surprising to hear a patient state that his illness began just after someone else received a promotion which he felt was rightly his or following some comparable situation.

With the completion of the physical examination and when he is satisfied that there is nothing organically wrong, the psychosomatist then attempts to discover the nature of the emotional colouring of the patient's illness. The emotional factors may be near the surface, as in the case of the non-promotion, in which case the mere talking through of the patient's conflicts may be do much to relieve his emotional tension. However, very frequently, the problem is far more deeply hidden and many interviews may be necessary to bring to light those emotions which are playing such a significant part in his illness. It frequently takes considerable time to bring the patient around to talking about his emotional problems. Naturally the most important thing to him is the physical symptoms of the moment. Nevertheless, once the relation between emotional upsets and physical symptoms is explained to him he usually is willing to discuss this aspect of his personal life.

"Organ Language:"

Psychosomatic practitioners have found in many cases that certain types of emotional problems or at least certain modes of reaction to emotion-producing situations give rise to organic illness of a somewhat similar nature. By this they mean that people having a certain type of personality are inclined to react in a like manner to comparable situations. Furthermore, if they are unable to solve their emotional problems they tend to develop physical symptoms in the same organ of the body. They also believe that people consciously or otherwise feel a need to express their longing for release from emotional tension. If people are unable to state this need verbally they may use the organs of the body symbolically to express the same desire. This form of expression is referred to as "organ language."

Organ language of organic symbolism is not new, however. It has been used universally in literature at all times. Organic symbolism is one of the stocks-in-trade of the writer of the popular song. He says "My heart stood still", "My heart is heavy" and so on. We use organic symbolism in our everyday language so frequently that its significance is often lost upon us and we use such terms as "I couldn't stomach it", "they got under my skin", with little if any emotional feeling. Because this type of symbolism plays such an important part in the expression of our everyday thoughts it should not be surprising that people often unconsciously express their emotional conflicts in the above manner. Many patients suffering from digestive troubles such as nausea and vomiting, in referring to some situation which has special emotional significance for them, speak of being unable to "stomach the situation." Frequently people suffering from chronic skin conditions speak of something or somebody "getting under their skin" or of "breaking out in a rash" about something. However, their use of such phrases in the particular situation may be of considerable significance. Unconsciously they are using the organs of the body to express these very feelings.

Such an approach is interesting of course but should play only a small part in the final evaluation of the patient's needs. To understand him completely, as in any field of psychological investigations whether it be delinquency or serious mental states, his complete background must be thoroughly explored. An individual's emotional reactions are very often largely the result of his early childhood. The patient may feel that he has had inadequate affection as a child. Whether this is the actual case or not, to the patient it is true and he reacts accordingly. This lack of affection may cause a considerable feeling of insecurity, and as he grows older he may find himself in situations which parallel those earlier ones and his sense of insecurity is increased. Consequently if he has greater emotional tension, and if he is unable to relieve this tension by some mode of action or by verbal means, he may release it by the use of physical symptoms.

Emotional factors can play a part in illness very early in life. Considerable research has been undertaken recently in Boston on the emotional background of children suffering from rheumatic fever. In a great percentage of the cases there has been found in the child's home life a somewhat similar background of insecurity. There may have been marital discord or a rejection of the child by one or both parents.

The Basis of Psychosomatic Therapy:

The thesis of the psychosomatic practitioner is that once emotional activity has been aroused the emotional energy has to be released in some way. The normal channel for the liberation of this energy is by means of overt behaviour. Physical activity or verbal release at the least is necessary. However, if the individual experiencing emotional tension (and this is especially true if this occurs over a long period of time) does not relieve his emotions the energy, thus accumulated, is likely to find release through more pronounced physical channels.

It is upon this tenet that psychosomatic practitioners base their therapy. They have found that in most instances the relationship between the emotional tension and the physical manifestations is unrecognized by the patient. If the relationship can be tactfully discovered to the patient he usually finds a greater freedom from worry. Very often much of the patient's anxiety arises out of the fact that he is subject to emotional conflict and at the same time is perturbed about his unexplained physical symptoms. This becomes a vicious circle. It is the duty of the therapist to break the circle and start the patient back along a more healthy and constructive path of action.

Frequently a precipitating factor is found to be some remark inadvertently made by a doctor when giving the patient a physical examination. He might have been told that he had a heart murmur. What he very often does not realize is that a great number of people have such a murmur which is of no particular significance as far as the efficiency of the heart is concerned. The patient may then have begun to worry about what he considered to be a badly damaged heart and as he became increasingly alarmed about this situation he developed cardiac symptoms unwarranted by the existing condition of his heart. Similar worry may become centered on almost any other organ of the body producing symptoms characteristic of that particular organ. This was found to occur fairly frequently in the army when some medical officer had for some reason spent a little extra time in examining a portion of the recruit's body. Unfortunately the recruit was rarely told the reason for this more thorough examination and all too frequently he became concerned and began to feel that there was something radically wrong. Then, if later he became subjected to emotional stresses with which he was unable to cope, he frequently developed symptoms in that part of the body about which he had become so concerned.

The Psychic Factor in Organic Illness:

So far we have been considering those cases in which emotional factors have been outstanding in the causation of the illness. A similar approach to the needs of the patient is required in those cases where demonstrable organic pathology is found and yet where there is felt to be considerable emotional colouring in the illness. In these cases the disability suffered by the patient is usually out of proportion to the amount of organic disease present. There are multiple forms which the treatment of the organic illness may take but unless the emotional problems too are considered this treatment may be much prolonged and in the long-run may be unsatisfactory.

As a matter of fact the presence of emotional factors in these cases where there are definite organic lesions is often more dangerous. Psychic factors are here capable of doing more damage than in those cases discussed above. One well known example of this state of affairs is in the case of the damaged heart, where the patient is told that he must avoid all excitement. Unfortunately the patient very often becomes so concerned in regard to the functioning of his heart that he develops a cardiac neurosis. This means that he spends all his energies in the management of his heart condition. Such a person is unlikely to lead anything approaching a normal social life. Also the presence of emotional factors may add seriously to the work of a damaged heart and may hasten a more rapid breakdown of that organ. Such an early breakdown could be avoided if the physician would help solve the emotional problems of the patient and explain to him just how nearly a normal life he could lead with safety.

The Goal of Psychosomatic Medicine:

Thus we see that Psychosomatic Medicine is interested not only in those illnesses whose basis is almost entirely emotional but also in all illness because emotional factors can never be entirely ruled out. However one must never lose sight of the fact that Psychosomatic Medicine does not mean a searching for emotional causation in all illness. It is just as inexcusable to consider an illness to be emotional in origin when it is almost entirely organic as it is to explain an illness in terms of the physical when the background is almost completely emotional. Psychosomatic Medicine is striving to have medicine reach the state where all patients coming to a doctor for help will not be considered simply as one might regard a car, with some part requiring repairs, but rather that each patient will be looked upon as a total personality whose emotional needs are as important as his physical wants. An attempt to understand a patient on an entirely organic basis with no reference to his emotional background is as futile as expecting to comprehend a sentence which has been lifted from a paragraph and which, without its context, loses most of its meaning.

*Friends of the University encourage studies on the
projected Manual of Alberta Flora*

"Would you kindly give me the name of a good book on alpine flora:" writes a Mountain Park correspondent. "Could you recommend one or two suitable works dealing with the flora of the Rocky Mountain region of Alberta," asks a Forest Engineer who intends to study the factors influencing forest regeneration. These requests received by the Department of Botany within the past week, represent the latest evidence of the need for a manual on the plants of Alberta.

Friends of the University are preparing to support the publication of such a manual. Studies requisite to the production of the book are making satisfactory progress.—E. H. Moss.

Eskimo Whalery at Tuktoyaktuk

By NANCY DAVIS

As Tolik ("Bird"), the 28-foot gasoline-engine powered whaleboat rounded the gravelly point of the island and entered the sheltered bay, the tail and flipper of a whale lashed to the side of the boat showed white above the water. Tolik came in close to the sloping, pebbly beach; the whale was cut loose from the side and made fast with a rope around his tail to a big rock in the cove. Here, on the shore, a few driftwood posts with crosspieces constituted the racks for the "whalery".

Whaling is the chief summer occupation of the native population of the island of Tuktoyaktuk on the coast of the Western Arctic. During the short summer the Eskimos accumulate some of their food supply for the winter months.

We hastened down to the whalery. A number of Eskimos sat or stood around watching the proceedings with good-natured interest. A few—families of the hunters, apparently—aided in the cutting-up.

The whale lay ten or twelve feet out from the shore, and a couple of little boys were throwing stones at the white, rubbery-looking bulk. It was perhaps fourteen feet long, pure creamy-white in colour, a shapeless-looking creature that might, by its appearance, have been moulded out of plastic or soap. Its blunt, comical snout, and little piggy eyes gave it a mild, foolish expression.

These white whales, we were told, are really not whales at all, but a kind of porpoise found in great numbers in Arctic waters. Sometimes they are found in great schools that extend for miles, white backs



White Whale Lying on the Beach at Tuktoyaktuk.

flashing on every side as the animals rise to the surface. In such a school, many are cow whales with little calves. The latter, in contrast to the adults, are greyish in colour, and rise and submerge in perfect unison with their mothers' timing.

Several men now laid hold of the line that tied the whale to the rock, and hauled the animal in until they could work in water that was no more than knee or ankle deep. Then three of them commenced to cut it up, working with the speed and precision of experienced butchers, their long-bladed knives flashing in the sunlight.

The head and tail were removed first and the water all about the body of the whale rapidly reddened.

We stood a short distance from the scene of operations, endeavouring to work around to the windward side of the whalery. But the whole area, wind or no wind, was pervaded with the stench of dead and gone whales, of drying and decaying fish, with odours appalling and hitherto unknown. One of our number was blessed with a bad cold: we envied her her immunity to smells.

A couple of women joined the men at the cutting up. Each one carried her *ulu*, crescent-bladed knife with handle at the top of the crescent. In an incredibly short time, they had a big rectangle of skin and blubber, about four feet by six, floating in the shallow water. The blubber below the skin was three or four inches in thickness; the women had separated it so perfectly from the purplish-black flesh underneath it that only here and there did a dark streak show where a shred of muscle still clung to the creamy fat.

Smaller pieces of skin and blubber were removed: the men proceeded to joint the carcass, and big lumps of purplish-black meat were laid up on the gravel. Above the workers, along the bank, the ever-

hungry husky dogs, chained to their stakes, snarled and howled, scenting the fresh meat and unable to get at it. Momentarily, the gory mass of meat and bone shrank as it was cut down. The audience melted away, some of them carrying chunks of whalemeat.

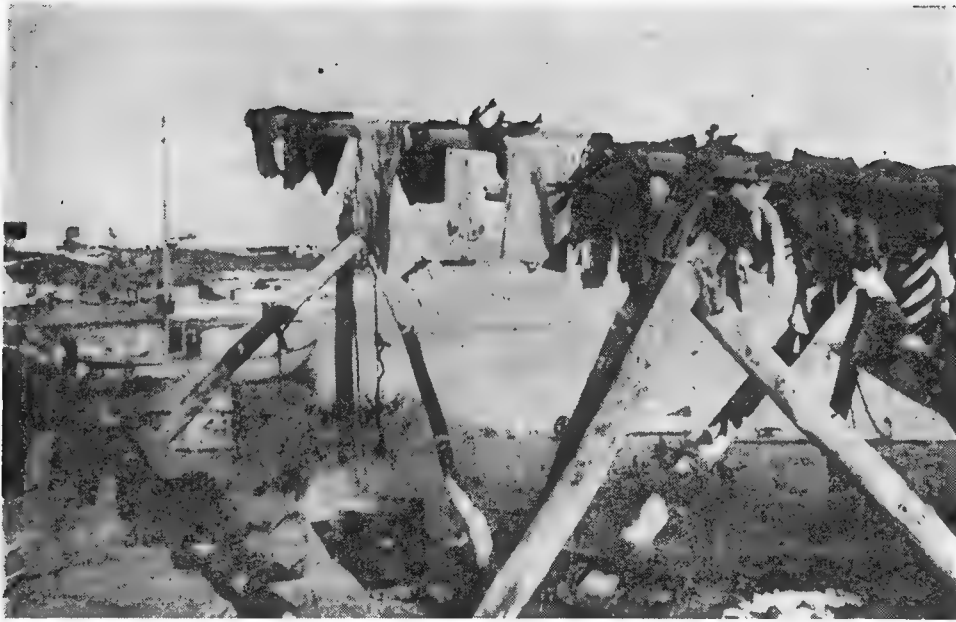
Inside half-an-hour from the time the cutting-up began, nothing remained on the beach but the head and tail of the white whale, and the big piece of blubber and skin, from which the sea water, receding as the tide ebbed, washed all traces of blood.

A white whale, it seems, must be cut up as soon as the hunters bring it in. Otherwise, the action of the sun upon the carcass renders the blubber actively poisonous.

The next day we strolled down along by the whalery again. Nothing remained on the beach at all. Tolik was tied up further down the shore; the dogs complained fretfully of their hard lot and looked quite as starved as usual. But outside a tent set well back from the shore, there was a good deal of activity.

Upon the usual rack, made from cross-pieces fastened to driftwood poles, many ragged slices of whalemeat hung. Cut quite thin (a quarter to half-an-inch in thickness), the dark meat was drying in the sun and the sea air for part of the family's winter food supply. Side by side with the meat, dangled pieces of whale-hide from which most of the fat had been carefully scraped. This leather, creamy-white, quite waterproof and very light in weight, is extremely durable, and makes fine soles for *mukluks* (Eskimo boots).

Close beside the rack, an open fire burned. Over it, a gasoline barrel, cut down and fitted with a wire handle, served as a kettle for boiling the blubber. Cut into rough pieces about six inches each way, with the skin still attached, it



Whalery at Tukoyaktuk after a successful hunt. Blubber boils in a barrel over the open fire while whale meat dries on the rack.

bubbled and steamed, giving off a heavy, oily odour. Occasionally the woman tending the fire and the pot stirred up the blubber with a fork wired onto a long stick. At intervals she took out a few pieces and laid them to drain and dry upon a canvas spread out on the ground beside her.

Whale blubber so treated is less fatty and opaque in appearance than the raw fat, but still creamy in colour, still oppressively oily in odour. It is known as *muktuk*, and is a favourite Eskimo food. Frozen solid in the winter, *muktuk* rates with the Eskimo much as ice-cream does with us, and has the added advantage of being both extremely nourishing and very rich in heat-producing calories. White men who have eaten it say that, in its frozen form, *muktuk* is not too oily, and has no objectionable flavour.

An odd-looking, bottle-shaped object, bright scarlet in colour, and tied up at either end like a balloon, caught our attention. It was the stomach of the white whale being dried in the sun on top of a gas barrel to make a container. This large membrane, inflated and tied thus, is over two feet long. In August, when the little tundra berries are ripe, a supply of them is picked and stored in such containers to add variety to an otherwise monotonous meat-and-fish diet.

We reflected that the Eskimo seemed to waste nothing: meat, bones, fat, hide, intestines of the white whale, all were utilized. Subsequent observation confirmed the fact. Outside a little house of weather-beaten driftwood logs, more whale-meat dried on a rough wooden rack: beside it stood a covered gas barrel. Curiously, we lifted the lid and peered in; quickly we replaced it and reeled away, greenish

in the face. All the odours of the whalery were packed into that barrel, full of meat and fish scraps, with bits of yesterday's whale on the very top. The lean dogs howled protestingly, and we assumed that the barrel contained their rations.

As we passed the tiny Anglican mission church, Archdeacon Marsh stepped out the back door.

"Been visiting?" he enquired cheerfully.

We explained that we had been following up the fate of the white whale.

"Great stuff, *muktuk* and dried whale meat," he said enthusiastically. "Tastes good on a winter's day after several hours on the trail. Like to try it?"

He turned to an Eskimo woman standing nearby and spoke rapidly in Eskimo. A minute later a piece of dried white whale meat was thrust into our hands. Black, coal-black it was, stringy in texture, so

tough we could hardly break a bit off it. It might well have been a long string of semi-petrified tar, or a tangled, but still durable black leather shoelace.

"That's it!" said the Archdeacon, beaming. His helpers beamed too: they all wore a look of expectation. Although the whale meat had next to no odour in that dessicated form, we couldn't rise to the occasion. We thanked the Archdeacon and his helpers, and said we would put the whale meat among our souvenirs of the north. Since then, it has disappeared.

Although the food of the white man, in tins or packages, is quite easily available to these Eskimos of the Western Arctic, most of them seem to prefer their native diet. Many homes serve both kinds of food, but none seem to abandon entirely the native staples of fish, whale meat, and *muktuk*.

Dafoe Foundation Fellowship

It has been announced that the J. W. Dafoe Foundation offers for award in 1947 a Fellowship of the value of \$2,000 to be known as the Dafoe Foundation Fellowship. The announcement reads in part as follows:

"The J. W. Dafoe Foundation was established for the purpose of informing public opinion on international affairs and of advancing international intercourse and understanding. The Dafoe Foundation Fellowship is offered to assist students and publicists in those fields of knowledge and investigation which may be expected to contribute to the fulfillment of the purposes of the Foundation. These are considered to be, in the academic world, those generally known as the social sciences, anthropology, economics, geography, history,

politics, sociology, and their correlative branches, and, in the world of affairs, the vocations of journalism, letters, law, the public and international services, and generally any calling having for object not only private advancement, but also public and international service. There is, however, on the part of the Foundation, no desire to limit the fields of study and investigation under the fellowship, save for such limitations as the purposes of the Foundation indicate."

Address enquiries for detailed information to the Secretary, Dafoe Foundation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Applications must be in the hands of the Secretary by June 1st, 1947.

The Law of the Nurnberg Trial

By G. M. D. BLACKSTOCK

Jeremy Bentham, the English jurist and philosopher, gave the name "International Law" to the heterogeneous body of "rules which govern the conduct of the general body of civilized states in their dealings" whether in war or in peace. It was this body of rules which was applied at Nurnberg in the trial of the Nazi leaders. It is analagous to the Law Merchant of England which had its origin in trade practices, and which later became embodied in various enactments of the British Parliament.

For the purposes of the trial the Four Victorious Governments assembled the prevailing concepts of International Law in a Charter in London on 8 August 1945. The crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, to which individual responsibility was attached, were divided into three groups: crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

The first question which arises is whether or not this law as stated in the Charter is law at all. It would appear evident to the lawyer trained in Municipal Law that a central law-making authority is a pre-requisite to an effective, enforceable law. The reader would be forced to search far and wide for such a body in the world of 1939. Under our system of Municipal Law in Canada we not only have a constitution under which we elect a legislature but we also have a judiciary and a police force to enforce the laws enacted. It would be difficult to find such a constitution binding the nations of the world together. These considerations are advanced to show that the meaning of the word "law" as understood in Municipal Law is difficult of application when considering International Law. Lord Coleridge in the *Queen v. Keyn* (*L.R. 2 Ex. Div. 63*) expressed his view as follows: "Law implies a law giver, and a tribunal capable of enforcing it and coercing its transgressors, but there is no common law giver to sovereign states and no tribunal has the power to bind them by decrees or coerce them if they transgress." Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the same case disagreed with the overall opinion of Lord Coleridge but says: "When and in what manner have the nations, who are affected by such a rule as these writers, following one another, have laid down, signified their assent to it?—to say nothing of the difficulty which might be found in saying to which of these conflicting opinions such assent had been given." Even Lord Wright, the eminent British jurist, argues that the crimes listed in the Charter are not crimes merely because of the agreement of the Four Governments but because they are crimes existing by law. "On any other assumption the Court would not be a Court of law but a manifestation of power." It is therefore apparent that the law applied at Nurnberg is not law as we know it in Canada.

A powerful argument for the law expressed in the Charter is to be found in the history of the Common Law of England. This argument is that the world of today is a collection of states just as England was once a collection of counties and just as the Common Law of England developed so has a Common Law of nations been, and still is being, developed.

Ex Post Facto Law.

One criticism which has been directed against the law applied in Nurnberg is that it is ex post facto or retrospective. The Prosecutor for the United Kingdom, Sir Hartley Shawcross, answered the criticism by saying that the law did exist but that there was, at the time the acts were done, no competent court to pronounce judgment on the offenders. If the law were considered to be ex post facto then the resultant implication would be that no law exists outside Municipal Law. If such were the case it would be most difficult for the nations of the world to conduct business of any description with each other. One of the reasons for the law of Contract is to enable commercial people, in particular, to rely with reasonable certainty on the future conduct of others.

The judgment of the Tribunal discusses the ex post facto argument and rejects it. One basis for this rejection is that while there are no international courts to try breaches of International Law, nations have incorporated that law in varying degrees, in their Municipal Law. Further they have provided punishment for those who violate the rules which are the consensus of international opinion. Another ground is that the rule against ex post facto law was based on morality but this does not apply where a man knows at the time he is doing an act that it is wrong. It is not unjust in such circumstances to punish him. However the question immediately arises, if this is established law, why was no one put on trial for waging aggressive war when Italy attacked Ethiopia and Japan attacked Manchuria? The only possible explanation is lack of courage or selfishness on the part of the Four Governments until such time as they themselves were the objects of aggressive war.

Again the analogy to the Common Law of England provides a powerful argument. The average citizen's thoughts on the matter were presented by Robert H. Jackson: "If there is not law now under which to try these people, it is about time that the human race made some." This argument while not logically sound does illustrate the way in which International Law has grown up.

Individual Responsibility.

Grotius in his *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (1624) implies that a violation of International Law may be punished by the death penalty. The Earl of Birkenhead in his text book "*International Law*" declared in 1918: "The future of civilization requires that the authority of public law shall be reasserted with as much notoriety as marked the challenge, and it cannot be so reasserted without requiring from those who sought to destroy it, a punishment so memorable, because so dreadful, that the offence will not soon be repeated. For the correction of specific infamies International Law does not exclude the castigation of guilty individuals, however highly placed."

Robert H. Jackson based his main argument on the expansion of the principle of individual responsibility from the rules relating to piracy and brigandage. It must be realized that no objection can be taken to most of the crimes listed in the Charter because the lower subjects of a warring state may be tried for these crimes before a military tribunal. The major objection appears to be with reference to

wars of aggression and the extension of the doctrine of individual responsibility to the heads of states. If effect were given to the pleas of "act of state" or "obedience to higher authority" it would result in placing some above the law—a concept foreign to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. If the heads of states were not amenable to punishment recognition would be given to the ancient and discarded theory of Divine Right as applied by the Stuarts.

Application of the Law.

The most serious criticism is in the application of the law. Among the trials conducted by the Victorious Nations was that of Brigadefuhrer Kurt Meyer. While it is true that he was convicted of offences contrary to the Rules of War, yet it must be noted that the German High Command has not charged any of the Russian, American, French, British, or Canadian soldiers with similar offences if any were, in fact, committed. No citizen of Russia has been placed on trial for aggressive war against Finland even though in fact Russia was considered to be guilty by the League of Nations. Further, the Russo-German Pact was excluded as evidence at the Nurnberg Trial and the same ruling excluded a discussion of the causes of the War.

One fact unfortunately emerges. The nations, which sat in judgment in this trial and in others conducted by International Military Tribunals, have seemingly declared themselves to be exempt from the law which they have administered and are still administering.

Conclusion.

Within the limits set for the Tribunal by the Charter no objection can be taken to the impartiality and fairness with which the Trial was conducted. The defendants were afforded every facility at the expense of the Four Governments and certainly on this point history cannot condemn. One of the safeguards in a trial of this description is that the whole world watches with a critical eye the proceedings, the application, and the interpretation of the law. Further it must be observed that nations, embarking on a course of action such as was followed by the Four Governments, must look to the day when perhaps, the rules which they enforced as law, may be enforced against them.

However it should be recognized that the law as applied in the Nurnberg Trial, while lacking in judicial precedent and imposed only on the defeated, nevertheless expressed the feeling of the world regarding wars of aggression and other kindred crimes.





the chipmunk

A Mock Parliament has been organized upon the campus since the New Year. Five parties: Liberal, C C F., Progressive Conservative, Social Credit, and Labor Progressive, are represented in this parliamentary forum. During the January political campaign, the various groups were addressed by such outside speakers as Col H A. Dyde, Mrs. Casselman, Mr. Diefenbaker, Hon. A. J. Hooke, and Mr Elmer Roper. The election on January 29 returned the C C F. party to power with 13 members. The Social Credit party came next, with 10, the Liberals received 9, the Progressive Conservatives 8, and the Labor Progressives 2.

The Mock Parliament, convened in February, held its first sitting in Convocation Hall. The speech from the throne, broadcast over CKUA, dealt with such national problems as Parity Prices and Price Controls, Old Age Pensions, Housing, and advocated the setting up (under the Department of Economic Affairs) of a national planning commission, and a national investment board.

This venture into politics, the first Parliamentary Forum ever to be held on the campus of the University of Alberta, is not linked with outside political activities, either provincial or dominion. When the Mock Parliament is prorogued, independent political clubs will not exist upon the campus, since it is felt by the Students' Council that the Political Science Club adequately fills the need for such organizations.

The housing situation still remains a problem around the University. The new apartments between St. Steve's and the Hospital are still unoccupied, though work proceeds on them indoors and out (weather permitting). Moreover, the Administration Building at the Air Base has been released to North-West Military

Command, and a number of veteran students now living there will have to seek other accommodation for next term, if not before. However, it is hoped that some space will be made available in St. Steve's, as the nurses move to their new quarters at the University Hospital, and elsewhere, as the Professors' Apartments are completed.

Construction on the campus proceeds, if slowly, with very tangible results. All four storeys of the west wing of the Medical Building have been unveiled; and the temporary building north of the North Lab is nearly completed. In addition to housing the office of the Alumni Secretary, this latest addition to the campus will accommodate the university radio studios. CKUA is returning to the University the equipment used by the station when it was purely a university venture. The new studios are expected to be in working order in the near future, and include complete broadcasting facilities: main and smaller studios, control room, record library, practise rooms, and offices. The main studio and the practise rooms will be available to music classes at certain hours, thus relieving congestion in classrooms elsewhere.

An increased interest in radio on the campus is further encouraged by the establishment (at a meeting held in Saskatoon at the end of February) of the Western University Radio Federation. The four western universities have decided to inaugurate as soon as possible a program which would include feature material from each of the four campuses, and a weekly Campus Roundup feature. It is expected that, by next fall, a transcription exchange will be set up, so that discussion and feature programs can be shared, and drama presentations exchanged.

Travelling art exhibits which have been on view in the Arts Building in the last few weeks included a striking display of photographs showing trends in modern Dutch Architecture and town planning, and some fine water-colors of Canadian scenes, by local artists.

Graduates of the University in the years before the establishment of the Department of Fine Arts may, in the not too distant future, find the facilities of the Department coming to them. The second year of the establishment of the Department has seen all three branches—Music, Drama, and Art, accomplishing work useful in both the Faculty of Arts and Science and that of Education. With the establishment of the Western Board of Music, which conducts practical and theoretical examinations for students of all ages throughout the province, a very real need has been filled, and a new link between the University and the province supplied.

In close co-operation with the Department of Fine Arts, the Department of Extension offers this summer an expanded course at the Banff School of Fine Arts.

For the first time since 1938, when the Drama Society presented *Taming of the Shrew* (directed by Ronald Mitchell), audiences in Convocation Hall will see a play by Shakespeare. The spring production is *Twelfth Night*, directed by Mr. Orchard of the Department of Fine Arts. Stage facilities of Convocation Hall are being altered and expanded to approximate as nearly as possible those of the Shakesperian theatre. Most noticeable of these changes is the addition of the apron stage, jutting out some feet into the auditorium. Costumes and stage settings, designed by Mr. Cliff Robinson of Calgary, are being made by members of the Drama Society.

It is announced by the Drama Society that in the future the three-act play will be chosen and cast in the spring, and produced in November. The one-act inter-term plays formerly produced in the fall will, commencing in 1948, be shown in the spring.

It is with pleasure that we announce the winning of one of the two 1947 fellowships awarded by the Oxford-Crowell Press for Canadian fiction, by Christine van der Mark. Miss

van der Mark's novel, *In Due Season*, also won first prize in the I.O.D.E. fiction contest for Alberta writers.

W O Mitchell's prize-winning novel, *Who Has Seen the Wind* is off the press and has received very favorable reviews.

Dr J. W. Campbell, of the Mathematics Department, has been elected national president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

Twenty-five Years Ago (from *The Trail*, Issue No 2):

Appointments to the Staff, 1921-1922: "Dr. Ralph S. Shaner has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy . . . Mr E. H Moss assumes the position of lecturer in Botany. . . Everyone will welcome the return of M. Sonet to the Department of Modern Languages. M Sonet spent the past year in France . . . Mr. John MacDonald has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy. . . ."

"Books Reviewed" include: Sydney and Beatrice Webb, *A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain*, and Lytton Strachey, *Queen Victoria*.

Among the instructors for the Summer School session of 1947 are several former students of Alberta. We welcome back E A. McCourt '32, who is at present on the staff of the Department of English, University of Saskatchewan. Dr Glen Shortliffe '34, who has been studying in Paris for some months, will be instructing in French this summer. Dr. Aileen Dunham '20, at present at Wooster College, Ohio, returns for a second term. Dr. Stuart Tompkins '22, '24 comes to us from the University of Oklahoma, and Mr L. H Bussard '34, '35, '43, '45 from the University of Minnesota.

We regret to announce the death on February 3 of Thomas Holmes. A veteran of the first World War, when he served with the 66th Battalion, he had lived in Edmonton since 1913. From 1920 until his retirement in 1945, he was janitor in the Mining Laboratory, where his faithful and efficient service will be recalled by the many who knew him there.

Visitors to the campus in 1947 have included a party of twelve New Zealand students making a tour of Canadian and American

Universities during their holiday season. The students, all from Victoria University College in Wellington, spent two days in Edmonton, much of the time upon the campus. As most of them are specializing in Botany and Zoology, they were keenly interested in the laboratories of the Arts and Medical Buildings.

The Students' Council of the University entertained a number of members of the provincial legislature at a banquet held in Athabasca dining hall early in March. About 170 persons attended the banquet, and short addresses were given, outlining the history and growth of the university, discussing the future of the student entering one of the professions, and dealing with the problems being met by faculty and students, and veterans on the campus.

As the enrolment at the University grows, so does the quantity of printed matter produced on the campus. Indeed the last few years have seen it increased many fold: more calendars, more quarterlies, more examination papers, not to mention the thousands of dance programs, Christmas cards, and posters that the busy presses of the Print Shop somehow find time to roll off. This year the Gateway has been brought out twice weekly, in two four-page issues, and each issue has numbered 4,500 instead of the 3,800 that sufficed last year.

Nor is the University Print Shop concerned only with publications for campus purposes. For some years it has been bringing out the Faculty of Agriculture bulletins for province-wide distribution through the Department of Extension. Many of these bulletins are lengthy, and this year, 3,000-5,000 copies of each are printed. The recent publication of 10,000 Banff Summer School calendars instead of last year's 7,000 is but another example of what the Print Shop achieves so well while struggling with that Campus bugbear—Lack-of-Space.

The Chipmunk recently had occasion to call at the Print Shop, and, by the way of paying respects to the hard-working staff there, who should be better known to those they serve so well, wishes to introduce them by name. Mrs. Donnan handles cheerfully and capably the affairs of the outer office, aided by Mrs. Denyer (who is, perhaps better known to some of us as Miss Maxine Alexander).

The foreman of the shop is Alf Hartwig, indispensable to the getting-out of any piece of printing. George Campbell, our linotype operator, and Pete Biollo, pressman, are old friends, but Ed Diebolt, composer, Johnny Mason, apprentice composer, and Stan Bray, apprentice pressman, have not been with us so long. The bindery department is headed by Ernest Pywell, and includes Mrs. Chapman, Doreen Clark, and Grace Pollack.

This has been a banner year in sport. Alberta won more athletic championships than ever before in a university term. Starting last fall with the Golden Bears winning the Hardy Cup, the University chalked up a series of inter-collegiate wins including the golf, tennis and badminton crowns, the inter-varsity curling championship, and the grand slalom championship in the International Inter-Collegiate Ski Tournament. Besides the football trophy, two other major awards, the Rigby Trophy in basketball and the Halpenny Trophy in hockey fell to Alberta.

The past season also saw Alberta teams crossing the border for an excellent series of basketball games with Montana State Normal School.

A lively spirit was also evident in cultural activities. Established groups, such as the University Mixed Chorus and the Musical and Dramatic Clubs, excelled previous performances and the year was marked by the highly successful debuts of the Symphony Orchestra (re-organized since the war under the able direction of Ted Lindscoog), and the Ballet Club.

In view of all this increased activity, the need arose for a new publication, "The Alarm," a daily bulletin to keep students up to the minute on campus affairs.

As clubs and functions wound up for the term, the executive who have carried the Students' Union through one of its best and biggest years, prepare to turn over their duties to newly elected officers. The new president will be George Hartling, an army veteran and second year Commerce student, who, though a Bluenose by birth, makes his home in Edmonton; vice-president will be Vivian Suey of Vulcan, a third year Geology student; Bill Brennan, in pre-Law, and Dave Sinclair, second year Law, both Calgarians, will be secretary and treasurer respectively; and Greg Fulton, also from Calgary, will be University Athletic Board Vice-Chairman.



University Press Releases

Thursday, January 30, 1947

The Board of Governors of the University has just made two key appointments to the University staff. Professor R. M. Hardy, who has been Acting Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science since the retirement of Dean R. S. L. Wilson last summer, has been made Dean of the Faculty. Mr. G. B. Taylor, who has been Acting Registrar since the death of Mr. A. E. Ottewell, was appointed Registrar.

Dean Hardy graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1929, and in the following year obtained the degree of M.Sc. from McGill University. While on sabbatical leave during 1939-40 he pursued further advanced studies at Harvard University. Recognized as a national authority on soil mechanics and problems in foundation structures, whether of buildings, roads, or airport runways, Dean Hardy has been used in a consulting capacity in connection with many large projects. He has been on the staff of the University of Alberta since the fall of 1930.

Mr. Taylor graduated from the University of Alberta in 1923, and was appointed immediately to the teaching staff, first in Physics and later in Mathematics. In 1925 he received the degree of M.Sc. In 1929-30 he was given a special commission to prepare a list of University alumni, and that marked the beginning of a connection so close that at times the names of the University of Alberta Alumni Association and of "Geoff" Taylor were used almost synonymously. In the spring of 1930 he was appointed Assistant Registrar, and from that time until 1945 combined administrative and teaching work. He was so markedly successful as a lecturer to first-year students that it was only with considerable reluctance that both he and the University administration finally agreed to his full-time transfer to the work of the Registrar's office.

Another special appointment was that of Dr. Walter H. Johns, already Assistant Professor of Classics, to become Academic Assistant to the President on a part-time basis. Dr. Johns

is relinquishing his duties as Secretary of the Arts and Science Faculty in order to have time for his new work.

Other new appointments approved by the Board included: Mr. C. S. Burchill, to be Assistant Professor of History, the appointment to be effective next fall; Mr. T. H. Patching, to be Assistant Professor of Mining Engineering, effective in September; Dr. J. D. McLean, to be Sessional Instructor in Prosthetic Dentistry, effective immediately.

Mr. Burchill is a graduate of Queen's University, with ten years' teaching experience in Alberta, of which five years were spent teaching history and political economy on the staff of Mount Royal College, Calgary, and the other five as principal of the Brooks high school. He enlisted in the Air Force at the outbreak of the war, and is still with the History Section of the R.C.A.F. in London, England.

Mr. Patching graduated in Mining Engineering from the University of Alberta in 1936, since which time he has been employed with the International Nickel Company and the Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company, gaining experience of the kind required for effective teaching in the position to which he has been appointed.

Dr. J. D. McLean graduated from the University of Toronto in 1942. He enlisted in the Canadian Dental Corps, and on discharge pursued post-graduate study at the University of Minnesota.

Professor E. S. Keeping, of the Department of Mathematics, and Dr. C. R. Tracy, of the Department of English, were given sabbatical leave for the session 1947-48.

Thursday, February 6, 1947

The University of Alberta mourns today the passing of its joint founder and first president, Dr. Henry Marshall Tory.

Dr. Tory was the greatest Canadian figure of his time in the field of education and scientific research. To realize this and appreciate his unique career we have only to list his main achievements.

As an emissary of McGill University he established the branch of that institution in Vancouver which developed into the University of British Columbia. Then came the founding of the University of Alberta, perhaps his greatest single achievement. The educational needs of troops in the First Great War brought him again to the forefront, establishing the Khaki University and becoming its president. Returning from the war in 1919 he was instrumental in establishing the Research Council of Alberta, the first provincial research organization in Canada. Called to the presidency of the National Research Council in 1924, he immediately initiated steps to set up the great national laboratories which played such a vital role in the Second Great War. More than any other person he was responsible also for the National Council's farflung system of scholarships and assisted researches, which has meant so much in building up research in Canadian universities and training bright young men and women for scientific work. In his eightieth year he founded Carleton College, Ottawa, and became its first president.

The University of Alberta will hold a memorial service in Convocation Hall on Saturday at 2 p.m., the hour of Dr. Tory's funeral in Ottawa.

Friday, March 14, 1947

The Senate of the University of Alberta, meeting recently under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, Dr. G. F. McNally, decided to award the honorary degree of LL.D. to the Hon. Chief Justice W. R. Howson and Mr. John W. Barnett, both of Edmonton, and to Mr. Fred E. Osborne and Mr. F. G. Buchanan, of Calgary.

Chief Justice Howson and Mr. Osborne will receive their degrees at the spring Convocation on May 14, Mr. Barnett and Mr. Buchanan at the fall Convocation, the date for which has not yet been set.

Chief Justice Howson was the first graduate of the University to be appointed to the Senate of the University and later to the Supreme Court. He has been President of the Alumni Association and Honorary President of the Men's Faculty Club.

Mr. Osborne was a member of the University Board of Governors for nineteen years. He put the whole country in his debt for his services as Provincial Chairman of the Victory Loan Committee for several years.

It is expected that a large number of student veterans, perhaps as many as 150, will complete their work for the Bachelor of Education degree in the summer session of 1947. It seemed particularly fitting therefore that at the fall Convocation the University should honour men who have been outstanding for their service in the field of education. Mr. Barnett has given a lifetime of such service, first as a teacher in the Strathcona High School and then for many years as Secretary of the Alberta Teachers' Association. Mr. Buchanan, as Superintendent of Schools for Calgary, has been mainly responsible for the high standard of school instruction in that city.

At the last meeting the Senate had accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. S. G. Porter, of Calgary, who felt that his state of health would not permit further active participation in the meetings. Mr. Porter had represented the interests of agriculture in the Senate since the reorganization under the new University Act in 1942. To complete the unexpired portion of Mr. Porter's term of office the members of the Senate unanimously elected Mr. Howard P. Wright, of Airdrie and Calgary, one of the outstanding scientific farmers of Alberta.

The Senate heard with interest the first report of the newly organized University Committee on Public Relations. It was recognized that under present crowded conditions most staff members are overloaded and find difficulty in maintaining adequate extramural contacts. Plans are being developed, however, to provide that the public are kept more adequately informed of the work of the University, both through organized lectures or lecture series and by a strengthening of University publications. The President reported that since the publication of *The New Trail* had started in 1942, membership in the Alumni Association had increased steadily until there are about 900 paid-up members. The University has now on its staff a full-time Secretary for the Alumni Association, and indications are that membership will continue to grow and that the alumni will play an increasingly important role in the life of the University. Appreciative reference was made to their part in promoting the Memorial Scholarship fund.

Mr. Donald Cameron reported that a constructional programme for the Banff School of Fine Arts, made possible by contributions

from private sources, was getting underway. Last year 58 buildings, nearly all rented, were used by the School for temporary accommodation. Already 250 students have applied for admission to the 1947 session, and there seems little doubt that by the opening date of July 17 there will be twice as many candidates as can be accommodated. Members of the Senate agreed that the School has un-

limited possibilities for good both as a provincial and a national organization.

Press Release, March 26, 1947

Mr. Fred E. Osborne, of Calgary, one of the two persons to be honoured by the University with the degree of LL.D. at the Convocation on May 14, has accepted the invitation of Dr. G. F. McNally, Chancellor, to deliver the Convocation address.

Books of Our Own

WHO HAS SEEN THE WIND

By W. O. Mitchell, 344 pages. MacMillan Co. of Canada. \$2.75

Neither you nor I has seen the wind, but W. O. Mitchell has painted it with colors of breath-taking beauty on a canvas the size of Saskatchewan. Vivid in style but never lurid, this author in his first novel chooses words so inevitably right that they are as haunting as the heard melodies of Keats. Mr. Mitchell glimpses a butterfly pelting past; he hears the throating sadness of pigeons; comes upon a fox-red caterpillar making a procession of itself over a crack that snakes along the walk. Descriptions of nature dominate this volume, for example, "a pause—one swoop—galvanic death to a tan burgher no more to sit amid his city's grained heaps and squeak a question to the wind." This new author, graduate of Alberta University in 1943, is at times the story teller, again the philosopher, but always the artist. An unknown writer cannot afford, even briefly, to glorify profanity; an established author can afford not to. Mr. Mitchell's sure brush falters ever so slightly in a few passages of pseudo-blasphemy in which he is a shade too brutally realistic.

Almost innocent of plot, this story is a loosely-constructed fictional chronicle of the quiet ways of life in a Canadian prairie town in the unforgettably lean and angry thirties.

The central character, Brian O'Connell, is "a dark wishbone of a child wrapped in reflection." The boy's life is pictured from his fourth to his twelfth year as he struggles to understand "what still defeats mature and learned men—the ultimate meaning of the cycle of life." Brian encounters "the realities of birth, hunger, satiety, eternity, death." At the end of the book his search for God, he finds, has barely begun and his enquiring young heart is still unsatisfied.

There is a little laughter in this book, and more than a little violence and tragedy. A delicate love story towards the end of the volume is tossed to the reader to resolve as he pleases. Some of the more unregenerate adults in this novel are heart-warming in the poignancy of their appeal. Brian's young playmates are authentic and convincing. But the drenching charm of the story lies in the sustained obligato of the wind which just misses becoming tangible as it pulses through every episode, "singing fierce and lost and lonely, rising and rising again, shearing high and higher still, singing vibrance in a void forever and forever wild." For this is the story of a boy and the wind.

—D. M. SULLIVAN.

In Memoriam

SAMUEL WALTERS DYDE

One of the outstanding scholars and teachers of this generation, Samuel Walters Dyde, M.A., D.Sc., D.D., LL.D., passed away on January 22nd, 1947. For fifty years as philosopher and theologian he taught the youth of this country. During the last twelve years he lived in happy retirement in Edmonton, enjoying ever deepening, widening friendships.

He was born in Ottawa on March 11, 1862, and graduated from Queen's University as B.A. with gold medal in Classics and, in the course of a year or two, as M.A. with gold medal in philosophy. At the age of twenty-four he was made professor in the University of New Brunswick and three years later accepted the chair of mental philosophy in his alma mater. Here his most creative work was done. His aim was not so much to impart knowledge or to enunciate mere abstract truth as to stimulate thought, foster a love of truth, interpret life, and relate philosophical principles to concrete human situations. Thousands of university graduates recall with undying gratitude the day they were privileged to enter Dr. Dyde's class in Junior Philosophy.

In 1911 he was appointed the first principal of Robertson College which subsequently joined with Alberta College South to form the present St. Stephen's College. Here he played his part in laying foundations and in training men for the Christian Church. He was made principal of Queen's Theological College in 1918 and continued at this institution until his retirement.

Dr. Dyde was not only a brilliant linguist and student of the classics and a stimulating teacher of Greek and German philosophy, but a lover of poetry and the Arts. His lectures on Goethe's Faust were an inspiration to many, and few men of his time were more familiar with Shakespeare. His lectures and radio broadcasts on the English dramatist were heard and appreciated by many people in Alberta and beyond. His literary works included articles in The Philosophical Review, a translation of Plato's Theatetus and of Hegel's Philosophy of Rights. These works have been text books in various universities on this continent.

He is survived by his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. Both his sons were Rhodes Scholars.

—MURDOCH MACKINNON.

HENRY MARSHALL TORY

When the news came of Dr. Tory's death, our feelings were not wholly sad. He had had a long and full life, a life of successful happy and valuable effort. He did not have to endure a painful, disabling illness. To the end he remained a man of eager, full blooded spirit. "He that dies in an earnest pursuit," says Bacon, "is like one that is wounded in hot blood, who, for the time, scarce feels hurt; and therefore a mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the dolours of death; but, above all, believe it, the Sweetest Canticle is Nunc Dimittis, when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations." And surely we may say of Dr. Tory more than of most men that he obtained worthy ends and expectations.

It is right that we in this University should today salute his memory with pride and affection. Nobody who was here in the early days can forget him. One remembers him walking quickly about the Campus, keeping an eye on everything, knowing everybody, talking to the workmen when Pembina Hall was being built, making us all share his eagerness and his excitement at the growth of the University. One remembers him, too, in this hall at the Convocation when the Arts Building was formally opened about 30 years ago. In this Hall, too, on winter days, in 1916 I think it was, he marked time and formed fours with his Colleagues in the COTC—glad—and a little amused—to be for an afternoon neither President nor Doctor but just Private Tory. It amused him too in those war years to revive

his skill in knitting socks—an art he had learned during a boyhood illness. Some of us recall with pleasure the Convocation when Varley's portrait of Dr. Tory was presented to the University. Dr. Tory stood on the platform, his hands comfortably and characteristically clasped in front of him. Then the portrait was unveiled and showed him in just the same posture. We looked from Dr. Tory to the portrait, and from the portrait to Dr. Tory. And he smiled upon us, and we were all very happy.

It is good to have that portrait. In a few years there will be nobody at the University who knew Dr. Tory. But the portrait will serve as a kind of link with the early days; and anybody who looks at it will know that the first President of this University was a man of some account.

No University has had a happier early history than this place. That happiness was due in large measure to Dr. Tory and also to Mrs. Tory. Their house was open; their hearts were warm; they were interested in everybody. The youngest member of the staff felt that he counted, that he was on the team, that he belonged to a united little world.

The University of Alberta is Dr. Tory's best memorial. To it he gave twenty of his best years. More than anybody else, he made it what it is today. It was his energy that overcame difficulties. He converted the doubters; he made them believe that the Province could and should have a university which might hold its head high in the academic world.

But, if this University is his best memorial, as we are proud to think, it is by no means his only one. He was always ready for new and brave adventure: the Khaki University, the National Research Council, and then, last of all, when he had reached an age at which most men are ready to sit by the fireside, Carleton College. Of these undertakings, I am not qualified to speak. We here today are thinking of the years when he belonged to us. Then, always, he was a Hoppy Warrior,

Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.

—R. K. GORDON.

Delivered at the memorial service held in Convocation Hall Saturday, February 8, 1947

A Freshette of 1915 remembers Dr. Tory

By GEORGINA H. THOMSON

The University which Dr. Tory had started on the prairie was just seven years old when I left the farm to attend it, but to me it seemed a very impressive institution. The new Convocation Hall was dedicated shortly after the term opened, and we freshies sat in the gallery and watched the procession of dignitaries, very much awed by the array of gowns and hoods. There was much speech-making, and Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea was given a complimentary degree, but for us the figure that stood out from the crowd was that of Dr. Tory, splendid in his scarlet doctor's robes, our own presi-

dent.

As time went on, he became a more human figure to us. The war played havoc with his plans for the university, draining its classes of young men. It was also a great grief to him, for since he had no children, the boys who went from the U. of A. were like his own family. There was the day the high-pressure recruiting officer came from the East and made a fiery speech before the assembled students, with appeals to their patriotism and slurs about "slackers." He had hardly sat down when Dr. Tory was on his feet, informing the officer how many



H. M. Tory

—By Varley

had already gone from the university and how many had fallen, while most of the young men present were taking military training on the campus and would leave for overseas as soon as the term finished. If his eyes were angry then, there were other times, when the casualty lists were heavy, that the tears were not far off.

It was always hard for him to hide his emotions. There was the matter of the "one-step." Dr. Tory had been reared a

strict Methodist and he probably never really approved of dancing at all. We used to hold our dances in the dining-room of Athabasca, where we circled in the waltz, and the two-step, with an occasional French Minuet or a three-step. On a certain occasion, however, a jolly American girl named Sally Weston startled everyone by introducing the "one-step." It caught on immediately, and the students, with a great sense of daring, began dancing

it. Just as the fun was at its height, Dr. Tory looked in. To say he was scandalized would be under-statement. He was actually horrified. Some of the patronesses led him gently away, while he gave vent to his outraged feelings. The outcome was that the Board of Governors or some such august body issued a decree that anyone caught dancing the objectionable dance, which Dr. Tory insisted must have come from the lowest of dives, would be brought before said august body and fined five dollars.

Dr. Tory was nearly always open to conviction. At that time, the women resident students, who were very few in number, lived in a section of Athabasca. From time to time Dr. Tory would call us together and tell us that since Athabasca was not a fireproof building, he would prefer to have the girls move into Pembina. We, however, liked it in Athabasca. It was much more interesting to be in a building where one met men students and junior lecturers in the lounge, and ate with them in the large dining-room, than to be segregated in a separate residence. So, like the leaves in Susan Coolidge's poem, we pleaded, "Let us a little longer stay," and Dr. Tory couldn't bear to say us nay, though he told us he often lay awake thinking what might happen to us if Athabasca caught fire at night. I was there four years and I never did get banished to Pembina.

In a much more important matter, Dr. Tory showed his love for democracy. He did not approve of any organization on the campus which was not open to all students for membership, and never during his presidency were college fraternities or sororities permitted. He considered them snobbish and undemocratic. The motto which hung in the Wauneita Rooms, "Each for all, All for each," was more to his liking.

In our freshman year we had a privilege which I do not think any succeeding class

enjoyed. Once every two weeks we had a lecture from Dr. Tory in British Constitutional History. He would come hurrying into the lecture room as though his innumerable administration duties were in full pursuit. He had no text book and no notes, but stooping over, he would ask some student, "Where did I leave off last day?" From there he would go on, just talking in an informal way, but with all his facts marshalled in beautiful clarity. I still have his notes somewhere, but much more important, I have the realization which he gave us that the British Constitution is a rich heritage, as well as a vital growing thing, that will not be easily overthrown by any upstart "ism".

As the war went on, so many of our students had gone overseas, that Dr. Tory decided to take the university over to them and to the other Canadian students there. This was the beginning of his famous "Khaki University." The day he and Mrs. Tory left, a group of us went down to the station to see them off. It was not an organized send-off, just a little informal good-bye. Dr. Tory was quite touched to see us there. He and Mrs. Tory came out and stood on the back platform of the train, and just as it was moving slowly out, we sang:

"Oh, Dr. Tory, you're a friend of mine.

"Oh, Dr. Tory, you're a friend of mine.

With you hand in your pocket

And your gold chain and locket,

Oh-oh Dr. Tory, you're a friend of mine."

He waved good-bye and we could see him wiping his eyes.

After that Dr. Tory went from triumph to triumph, and became a great national figure in the National Research Council and other fields. We never saw much of him after that train pulled out, but we still remember him as a very human president, and as a man of vision who made his dreams come true.

DR. H. M. TORY

I was a freshman when I knew him first,
And he my Alma Mater's President.
With any freshman's eyes I saw him, stern,
Aloof from any world that I had known;
With knowledge which, I knew, but few
attained.

Little we dreamed those blue untroubled
eyes
Had larger problems than we ever knew;
That while he talked of Student Parliaments,
Of clubs, or sports, or building plans or frats,
We did not see behind the scenes his toil—
His bitter battles to maintain his plan
For one Provincial University.
'Gainst those who thought his plans too
grandiose
For provinces new-born, and even those
Who scorned such "high-brow" institutions.

He had to find a staff and buy a farm
And people it with growing colleges—
And sometimes even pay the bill himself—
But steadily he strove and overcame
Yet not content to merely found a school—
This must be one cast in a different mould,
A pioneering University
To carry learning into every town,
To every corner of its province.

Yet hardly had this work been well begun
When war broke out and half his students left,
And sixty died to keep their country free.
He did not moan, but Time's new forelock
seized.
Here was a chance no one had seen before.
He took a college to the fighting men—
The Khaki University—
Which flourished till the fighting men came
home.

Again Alberta claimed him and again
He sought new spheres to conquer, founding
there
A Council of Research to study first
The problems which Alberta needed solved—
To find a better wheat for northern plains,
To tame the Athabaska tar-sand beds,
And every problem which this virgin land
Might find upon her pioneering path.

Word of his work began to seep abroad.
His country called him up to Ottawa
To build this Council on a national scale
Thus did we find it, rooted strong and firm
In every technique of our modern life
When War again beset our Liberty.

When Time had given him his seventy
years
We gave him earned retirement, but we found
We could not stop his tireless energy. . . .
Another war another challenge brought;
Another college needed founding and it was.
Without a home—without a staff—it was.

The evening hours of men who spent their
days
Directing Canada at war, he took
To teach the youth of Canada at war
Then with the end of war the college grew
To teach the battle-freshened veterans
Who have come back to take their place in
Peace.

And still, at eighty-three, he labours on,
Undaunted, unassuming, unafraid,
More genial perhaps, more at his ease,
So many obstacles in eighty years
He's trampled underfoot,
He cannot recognize them any more

Far better now than as a callow youth,
I know this man who was but latent then.
Four universities he's brought to life;
What other person ever founded four?

His is a life, not of a world apart,
But of the very fire of Earth itself,
Hewing new paths in human History
Bending the course of History itself.
When shall his country find his like again?

W. S. McDONALD '15.

Jan. 11, 1947.

Mr. McDonald wrote this tribute as *A Birthday Appreciation* for the January 27th dinner meeting of Ottawa Alumni at which Dr. Tory was to have been guest of honour. Dr. Tory's illness which later resulted in his death prevented him from attending.—Ed.

Graduates

MARY ROSS ELLINGSON '30

Mary Ross Ellingson graduated in Arts in 1930. Her interest in classics and archaeology led her to undertake two years' postgraduate study at Johns Hopkins University.

Probably the most interesting part of this work was a trip to Greece in March and June of 1931. She was a member of a party directed by Professor David M. Robinson, head of the department of archaeology. The party was engaged in excavating the site of Olynthus, in Macedonia, about 50 kilometres east of Thessalonica. The site had been inhabited since neolithic times until 348 B.C. when it was razed by Philip of Macedon as he started on his conquests. About 432 B.C. there had been a building boom in Olynthus and the party was fortunate in uncovering some fine houses, some with as many as seven or eight pebble-mosaic floors, decorated with scenes from mythology. Olynthus proved to be of great archaeological interest not only because it provided the only known examples of better houses from the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., but also because many of the objects found, such as caricatures in terra cotta, were previously considered to date some hundred years later; i.e. the Olynthian finds pushed the Hellenistic Age 100 years back. Dr. Ellingson was responsible for the care and cataloguing of these terra cotta figurines and also supervised a "dig". Later comparative work regarding the party's finds was done in the museums of Europe.

From 1932 to 1938 Dr. Ellingson taught at Mount Royal College in Calgary; then returned to Johns Hopkins where she wrote a thesis entitled *The Terra Cotta Figurines of Thrace and Macedonia*. She received her Ph.D. in Archaeology in 1939.

She instructed in history of art at Evansville College for two years and in the recent teacher shortage taught at the high school. She is now the proud mother of a 22-month-old daughter, Barbara Ann. Her husband, Rudolph Conrad Ellingson, formerly a professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins, is now in the research department of Mead Johnson.

MAX HIRSCH WERSHOF '28

Few Alberta graduates can claim that they entered University before their 15th birthday and few have obtained two degrees before their 21st. Max Wershof, now with the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa, is one of the few.

In 1924 precocious Max came to the University of Alberta and registered in the faculty of law. By the 1925-6 session he was noted not only as a brilliant student but as a gifted member of the Alberta Inter-Varsity Debating team which won the McGoun Trophy, and as circulation manager of *The Gateway*. In 1928 he was awarded his B.A. and in 1930 his LL.B. along with the Carswell and National Trust prizes, and the Chief Justice's Gold Medal in law.

After graduation Mr. Wershof articulated with an Edmonton law firm and on completion of his articles travelled extensively in Europe. He represented the National Federation of Canadian University Students at the 1931 meeting of

the International Confederation of Students. In 1932 he was admitted to the Alberta Bar and for the following four years practised law in Edmonton. The year 1936-37 saw him on the editorial staff of *The Canadian Abridgement* in Toronto.

A turn in Mr. Wershof's career came in November 1937 when he was appointed a Third Secretary in the Department of External Affairs after competitive examinations. His service commenced at Ottawa with the legal division of the department. In December, 1942, he was promoted to Second Secretary and sent to the Canadian Legation in Washington. After two years there Mr. Wershof returned to Ottawa to become a member of the special division dealing with relief and repatriation of Canadian civilians in enemy hands. In May, 1942, he resumed work with the legal branch and was promoted to First Secretary. Mr. Wershof was a member of the Canadian delegation at the conference, held in London in January of this year, which reviewed the status of Commonwealth citizenship.

STUART RAMSAY TOMPKINS '24

One of the foremost North American authorities on Russia and Russian history is Dr. Stuart R. Tompkins, an Alberta graduate of 1924. Now a professor of history at the University of Oklahoma, Dr. Tompkins is author of *Russia Through the Ages* and *Alaska: Promyshlennik and Sourdough*, as well as numerous articles of interest to students of Russia.

Dr. Tompkins' interest in Russia was born of his boredom as a young officer in the first World War. To relieve the tedium of long night watches on the Somme he began the study of the Russian language. He describes his progress in the preface to *Russia Through the Ages*:

Begun thus as a means of relieving ennui, given up a dozen times in discouragement, and then resumed, this study seemed at length to begin to fit into the scheme of things when the officer found himself on the fringes of the revolution that engulfed the dominions of Tsarist Russia in 1917.

Out of his experiences with the Canadian contingent in Eastern Siberia grew a passion to know more of the Russian people and their culture.

Probably it was the extension of this interest to the Russian period in Alaska that prompted Dr. Tompkins' unconventional gesture in 1924 when he gave up a position on the staff of the Lethbridge High School to go as Superintendent of Schools of Yukon Territory. He remained at Dawson until 1928. From there he went to Stanford University for postgraduate work, and later to the University of Chicago which awarded him his Ph.D. degree in 1931. The following year he was appointed associate professor of history at the University of Oklahoma where he is now head of the department.

In 1944 the Rockefeller Foundation gave him a \$2,000 grant to enable him to complete a history of Alaska. The result was *Alaska: Promyshlennik and Sourdough*.

Dr. Tompkins is at present at work on a study of Russian sectarianism involving the Russian Bible Society (a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society) under Alexander I; the Dukhobors and other sectarian groups.

Alberta students will have the privilege of hearing Dr. Tompkins at the forthcoming summer session where he will be lecturing on Russian history.

They Sate in Council

... at their annual meeting on February 1. Present, despite the fact that there was a lock on the thermostat and the temperature outside was close to forty below, were: Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald '21, '23 (presiding), Dr. William H. Swift '24, '27, '30 (later to preside), Dr. Guthrie B. Sanford '20 (past-president), Barclay W. Pitfield '34 (new "vice"), Mrs. Freda Mudiman '26 (nee Smith) of Blairmore, Anna Malone '34, A. G. Bramley-Moore '23, '25, and M. E. Manning '30, '33 of the Edmonton clan, Harry Kostash '21 from Smoky Lake, J. J. (Jack) Stewart '39 from Red Deer, Dr. A. C. McGugan of the Medical Alumni Association, Joe Kastelic '43, '45 herald of the Agricultural Alumni, W. G. Pybus '47, President of the Students' Union, W. Earl Bowser '30, '32 (ex-guardian of the gold), G. B. Taylor '23, '25, and your scribe '42. They missed C. H. McCleary '35 of Camrose, Hugh Wilson '32 of Peace River, Fred Hannonchko '32 from Two Hills, and Owen A. Kelly '34, '40 of Calgary, all weather-bound; and George Murray '39, '40 of Vancouver, Jack Tuck '32, '35 of Toronto, Margaret Warren '44 of Winnipeg, and Jean McDonald '37 of Victoria, all too far afield.

... they gave heed to the Chairman as he reviewed Alumni activities of 1946. They pondered ways and means of ensuring success in the Association's share of the Memorial Scholarship Fund.

... they lauded the University's appointment of a full-time Alumni Secretary and hoped that the Secretary would travel far and wide during 1947 to search out graduates.

... they noted a deficit of \$103.67 in the Treasurer's Report and whispered *that some alumni had still not paid one dollar for membership.*

... they learned of revived and thriving branches at Ottawa and at Vancouver, and of the formation of the Central Alberta Alumni Association in Red Deer-Lacombe.

... at noon they were guests of the University at a luncheon at the Cafeteria, and they heard Dr. Newton point out some of the needs of the University and wish them well in their discussions.

... after the noon hour they listened eagerly to reports from branches and affiliated faculty associations of activities in the past year.

... they elected an executive committee to carry on the work of the Association throughout 1947, namely: W. H. Swift, B. W. Pitfield, Mr. Justice Macdonald, Anna Malone, A. G. Bramley-Moore, and G. B. Taylor. They created the office of honorary secretary and tendered it to "Mr. Alumni"—"Geoff" Taylor.

... they praised the retiring President, Mr. Justice Macdonald, for splendid contributions to the Association during his two year term.

... at 4:20 p.m. they entrusted the affairs of Alberta's graduate society to the new President, Dr. W. H. Swift, and his Executive, wished them success, and departed.

Alumni Notes

Dear Friends:

First I should like to thank those who so kindly sent in addresses of the "lost" alumni mentioned in the last issue. Close to half of the hundred listed have been located. There was bewilderment around the alumni office when we were informed that one or two of our untraceables were right under our noses—living in Edmonton.

1914-1925

Through a recent letter from that sweet little lady—Jessie Montgomery '14 we learn that she is still keeping busy even though she is retired. Just now she is occupied in building a house in Victoria. Her letter was headed 597 Michigan Street, Victoria. Don't forget to build an extra room for your Edmonton friends who may holiday out there

this summer . . . One of our clever undergraduates, George V. Ferguson ('15-'16) is now editor of the Montreal Star. He was formerly with the Winnipeg Free Press for a number of years. Hope that Mr. Ferguson will enjoy his new post and really make a success of the Star. . . A former Calgary School teacher, Daniel A. McKerricher '18 is enjoying retired life at 3511 West 38, Vancouver. . . "My husband, Palmer Anderson '19," relates Adelia (Rorem) Anderson '19, "is a missionary. At present he is at the West Coast where he expects to sail from San Francisco on the 'Marine Lynx' to China. His work will be teaching at our mission high school in Fancheng, Hupeh. This is his fourth trip to the Orient. During this furlough he did some studying and received his B Th. and M Th from Luther Theological Seminary at St. Paul, Minn. This furlough was extended to four years because of conditions in China." Mrs. Anderson writes from 803 East Second Street, Canton, S. Dakota. . .

Another newsy letter comes from S.A. Francis '20 (181 Iris Way, Palo Alto): "Arthur C Francis '22 is a teacher of Mathematics in one of the high schools of Los Angeles, California, his address is 222 Columbia Place. You may be interested to learn that the friend and beloved teacher of many of us Albertans from U. of A. Dr. Alexander, is still hale and hearty at University of California. He is as keenly interested as ever in U. of A. L. V. Miller '20 is a busy engineer with the state highway department in San Francisco. His daughter Vera and my son Sam have decided that U. of A acquaintances made by their dads should be continued and renewed into the second generation [I saw a wedding announcement that proved this statement—K D.] Dr. R. P. Miller '30 one of Standard Oil's most successful geologists, having laboured in many foreign fields is enjoying life in San Francisco and golf every week-end at San Mateo. Yours truly, besides being head of the Math.-Engineering Dept at San Mateo, has been a special lecturer in Mathematics at Stanford University for the past year." . . . Heard that Don F. Philp '22 and his brother Clarence are commercial advertising executives in Toronto. Don lives at 371 Durie Street and Clarence at 120 Galley Avenue. How about some commercial advertising for The New Trail, Boys . . .

Guess Lt.-Col. B. J. S. Macdonald '24, '26 is glad to be back in Law practice after a number of years of war service. He has returned to Windsor, Ontario with the firm Wilson, Thomson and Macdonald, and lives at 1223 Moy Avenue . . . G. S. Dawson '24 who is superintendent of gas engineering at Vancouver has changed his address to 1897 Pendrell Street . . . F. C. Manning '24 is another returned grad glorying in the fact of being home and back on the job as treasurer of the Manning-Egleston Lumber Co., Calgary . . . Dr. Robert J. Morrow '25 is now practising at 411 West Ottawa in Lansing Michigan . . .

1926-1935

We appreciated hearing from you, Dr. Albert E. Ward '26: "I am at present completing post-graduate work in surgery which I interrupted while serving with the Royal Canadian Air Forces. My address is 62 Vernon Road, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts., Edgland" . . . Did you know that the secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa is Don W Thomson '26? When not acting as a secretary you will find him at home at 90 Kenilworth Avenue . . . Another busy secretary is Mrs. E. S. Garner (Anne Watt) '28. She is secretary to the Director of California's Teachers' Association at 612 South Figueroa, Los Angeles 14 . . . Dr Edward W. Douglas '29 has a private practice at No. 1 Continental Drive, Rochester, New York . . . "My home address is now 322 South Ohio, Anaheim, Cal. My occupation is Physician specializing in internal medicine. I have just returned from active service with the U.S. Army as Lt.-Col.," writes Dr. Edmund Cain '29.

From R. P. Alexander '30 comes this note "Would you please note change of address from 506 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, to 4507 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington 16, D.C. The only graduate from Alberta whom I've met here in Washington is Dr. Alf Clark '24,'27, long time friend, amongst many others, of Bill Swift who adorns the Alumni Association with his services as President" . . . Mrs. Robert McLeod (Gertrude Connors) '30 is with the DVA and is in charge of the dietary department at Divadale, an occupational Training Centre in Toronto. Her address is 179 Castlefield Avenue . . . "I'm the only one here from U. of A. and have



W. H. Swift, President



B. W. Pitfield, Vice-President

Elected by the Alumni Council in December, Dr. Swift '24, '27, and B. W. Pitfield '34, will guide Alumni affairs through 1947. Dr. Swift is Deputy Minister of Education for the Province and Mr. Pitfield is General Superintendent of Northwestern Utilities Ltd. in Edmonton.

passed my 'Trail' around among a number of my fellow students who have enjoyed it too:' says Isabel Landels '30 who is attending Universite Laval in Quebec. Miss Landels expects to return to Calgary (1227 13 Ave. W.) in June Heard that Stanley V. Allen '31 is a Foreign Service Officer for the Dept. of Trade and Commerce. His present address is Commercial Secretary for Canada, P.O. Box 683, Cape Town, South Africa. Wonder if Stan managed to see the Royal Family during their tour in that part of the world.

Mrs. V. W. Mitchell (Jean Walker) '31 has decided to relinquish her duties as a teacher this June. She has been rendering her valuable services in Peace River during the teacher shortage Another grad in the advertising business is M. H. Keel '32 who is with the Walter Weir Inc., New York City. His address there is 322 East 34 Street "I find many of my old friends here in Calgary and expect that as soon as I am settled properly I shall find many more:"

writes Dr. Dorothy Barnhouse '33,'37 of the Colonel Belcher Hospital Geoff showed us a nice greeting card from John Proskie '34, '37 who apparently is overseas with the Food and Agriculture Division. The address on the hand-painted card was Food and Agriculture Division Headquarters, Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Berlin, B.A.O.R. Perhaps by now that address is out-dated for personnel overseas can be in more places in less time than a jack rabbit Another grad who is likely to have moved a dozen times before this Trail is published is Group Captain R. C. Mair '34 who was at No. 2 Command R.C.A.F., Stevenson Field, Winnipeg

If you are living in Vancouver and troubled with aching teeth just see Dr. Edward Springbett '34 who has opened a new practice at 2354 West 41 Avenue. He can spring any ache. . . . "I enjoy reading the Trail and sometimes send it on to a cousin, Mrs. Linden Clark (Susan McLennan) '22 who is now living

near Martintown, Ontario. At present I am teaching Latin and English at Westglen High School. Josephine Mitchell '34 is teaching Math at Texas State College for Women at Denton, Texas; Bea Robertson '34 is a dietitian at the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto; and Sheila Robertson '35 is a dietitian at the Prince Albert Sanatorium," writes J. Isabel McRae '34 of 10244 113 Street, Edmonton. Thanks for the gen on these girls as we had lost track of Sheila and Josephine.

Dr. Paul G. Venini '35, '42, recently espoused, is now on the staff of the military hospital in Shaughnessy, Vancouver. He and his bride live at 2536 Lawson Avenue, Hollyburn, North Vancouver. Congratulations! . . . George Ross '35, '40 is busy working for a Ph.D. to be awarded this spring from the University of Chicago. Best o'luck George! His address is Room 357 International House, 1414 East 59 Street, Chicago. . . . From a tracer card we learn that Jack M. Tracy '35 finds his work interesting as a control chemist with the Shuttlesworth Pharmaceutical Company in Toronto. Mrs. Tracy was Helen Saunders '29. They live at 45 Chester Ave. . .

1936-1937

Charles A. Perkins '36 and Mrs. Perkins (Helen Ford) '33, '35 are residing at 3810 West 12, Vancouver. Mrs. Perkins is practising law with the firm Buell, Ellis, Sargent, and Russell, while Mr. Perkins is with the firm Miller and Perkins. Busy people in Vancouver. . . . "Will you please change our address from Nitro, P.Q., to 5 Beach Avenue, Deep River, Ontario" ask Ian '36 and Helen (nee Jamieson) Ritchie '36. Your wish is gladly granted. . . . Congratulations go to Bertram Hawkey '36 who is the new mayor of Fernie, B.C. He is also the manager of the Orpheum Theatre in that town. . . . "It's amazing how many Albertans (all Meds) have turned up in Chicago to join the old gang of Cassels '28, Walker '30, Meadows '30, and self '36," writes Dr. Allen Conroy, of St. Luke's Hospital, Indiana Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois. "The pursuit of anesthesiology has claimed Dave

Moffatt '41 at Evanston Hospital, Leonard Loveseth '41, '43 with Cassels at Illinois Research Hospital, and 'Brummy' Aiello '36 with me at St. Luke's Hospital. L. O. Bradley '38 is doing a hospital administration course at the University of Chicago. As recent visitors we have had Ernie Watts '30, Mark Levey '30, Fred Conroy '38, Ole Rostrup '37, and Amby O'Neil '36. Since being promoted from Major to Doctor, my wife and I took a 10,000-mile auto trip throughout the west, the Pacific Coast, the Rockies, and home. Saw more of the old gang than could be listed on two pages" . . .

Meta D. E. Fraser '36 is a librarian with the British Columbia Library Board and at present is stationed at Prince Rupert (Box 70), B.C. . . . William G. Scott '36, '37 writes: "I am employed as an Economist with the Air Transport Board (No. 3 Temporary Building, Ottawa) which will be my address until I can obtain a permanent place to lay my weary head in this house stricken city." Hope by now you are settled in a cosy home. . . . Frank J. Hastie '36 sends us thanks for the reading material that we supplied while he was in the service overseas. He is now with the mine at Coleman, Alberta. . . . "I am dividing my time between bringing up a family and free lance home economics work, chiefly writing for food firms," writes Kathleen (Dunning) Fisher '37 from 110 Morningside Drive, New York 27, N.Y. How about writing an article for The New Trail Kathleen? . . . Another busy housewife is Mrs. T. J. Crawford (Joan Currie) '37 who says: "I am actively engaged as housewife, church and social worker as well as substitute professor in a college in Los Angeles." Joan's home is 1001 West Broadway, Anaheim, California, in case you would like some work done. . . .

1938-1939

"Vince '38 is teaching Electrical Engineering at the University of Wisconsin here since September," relates Gertrude (Ellert) Rideout '38 from 629 Blackhawk Avenue, Madison 5. "We had seven very pleasant years with the

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Bell Telephone Laboratories at Red Bank, N.J. and found it a hard decision to make when he was offered an assistant professorship here. However, it's nice to be back in the West again and University life is very pleasant. Professor Gordon Tracy, brother of Prof Tracy of your English Dept. is head of E. E. There is a record enrollment of 18,000 students here, several thousand in Engineering alone. I have met a couple of Albertans at the University of Wisconsin: Marj (Smith) Lepage '39 whose husband Dr. Alvin '41 is in the Cancer Research here and Emily Sharpe '38 whose husband is also with the University here"

Marion (Rae) Toby '38 writes to us from Polaris Taku Mine, Tulsequah, B.C., saying: "We manage to have quite a gay life here—in a quiet sort of way—and I really enjoy it. The country is magnificent—especially now with all the mountains snow clad and lots of sunshine and blue, blue skies. John and Isabel (MacKenzie '41) Dixon '41 are here. John is the mine doctor. We see a lot of them and discuss old times—and play bridge." Marion's husband is Bill Tobey '41. I wonder if the skies are as blue up there as they have been here lately? "In future would you please send my copies of The Trail to Missao de Comundongo C.P. 27, Silva Porta, Bie, Angola, Africa," requests Alfreda Skensfield '38. "Four other Canadian young women and I are on our way to Angola (Portuguese West Africa) as missionaries under the United Church of Canada. Difficulties with visas held us up for five months in Hartford, Conn., but those are now straightened out and we expect to fly from New York soon, spend three months in Lisbon in language study, and then go on to Angola. Hartford has proved to be a very

good waiting place as we have made a beginning with our Portuguese here and also have been able to take some very helpful courses on African studies." All the best to you Alfreda in your courageous adventure

When holidaying at Jasper Park this summer be sure to stay at the Athabasca Hotel—it is owned by two grads, A. P. Andrew '39 and George Ross '38. Perhaps all U. of A.'ers will receive a priority—who knows George D. McRae '39 is a mining engineer who believes in bringing in the gold—but not out of the earth as most miners do—he gets it through cutting spruce for his prosperous lumber yard at Faust, Alberta. Takes an engineer to be different R. E. Rees '39, '43 is also busy working for a Ph.D. at Northwestern which is to be granted this spring if all goes well. His address at the present is 2131 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, but after April it will be 12069 94 Street, Edmonton.

1940-1942

A change of address comes from E. Ostergaard '40 who says. "I'm now with the Salt Division of CIL in Windsor; I was in the Central Research Lab. outside of Montreal for five years. My address is 2207 Moy Ave" Elwood Stringham '40, '42 who is studying in the Division of Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul 1, has this to tell us: "We have nearly enough Alberta grads here to start an Association. I have been here but a year now (with exception of two months spent in Canada last summer to meet my wife and baby arriving from England) and during that time have met: Jack MacGregor '36, '38, Alf Caldwell '36, '38, John Toogood '41; Frank White '40, '42;



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Joan (Whitby) Walker '40 who is doing post-grad work in Child Psychology; Mike '41, '43 and George Feniak '45; Vi Wood '34, '36; and many others. In spite of the fact that the people are friendly and hospitable here it's good to talk to a fellow Albertan. My wife and I are visiting the Feniaks this evening so I expect Mike and I will be wondering about the old campus tonight."

Dr. J. Douglas Wallace '40 and Dr. John E. Bradley '40 are associated with Dr. H. C. Wallace in the clinic at Wainwright. Doug's brother Dr. Beatty '42 is teaching anatomy at McGill. He lives at 588 Lansdowne Avenue, Montreal Both my wife (Alison McBride, diploma in nursing '43) and myself have been in Newfoundland since our respective graduations from Alberta," writes R. H. Douglas '41 of the Meteorological Office, Gander, "and we both enjoy the contacts which are maintained through The New Trail. We are happy to have a new daughter Alison who arrived in November and who, we hope, will become an Alberta grad some day. During the war I met a few Alberta grads up here, flying with the RCAF or RAFTC. At the moment, however, I know of no other ex-Albertans here, so I guess Alison and I are holding the fort alone" We bet that you are doing a good job of that too . . . W. Farmilo '41 is a bit farther still from his alma mater for he is a geologist with the Standard Oil Company at Maracaibo, Venezuela "Since graduation I have been in the Canadian Army and now have settled in Killam, Alberta, since July, 1946, and have taken up the practice of medicine," says Dr. P. C. Voloshin '41 Heard Dr. R. E. Gilham '41 has opened his office at Langley Prairie, B.C. His wife is the former Louise Thirlwell '39. Another grad Dr. Lloyd Grisdale '45 is also practising here A. R. Clink '41 reported his whereabouts lately: "I went with Canadian Westinghouse in Hamilton to start with as you seem to be already aware of. After my discharge I went with the Hydro-Electric Power Communication of Ontario in the station design section of the engineering department. My address is 248 Keele Street, Toronto"

Thanks for the clipping from the Winnipeg Tribune, Adrian Tallman '42. The article reports that Tallman is the chief engineer of the Pioneer Electric Company—only plant of its kind west of Hamilton which has recently

been established at 102 Hebert Street, St. Boniface, Manitoba. The initial production of the plant is being limited to rural type distribution transformers made especially for farm services and manufactured on specification approved by the three prairie provinces. Mr. Tallman's address is 757 Mulsey Ave., Winnipeg. Many a farmer who has to read the evening paper with a yellow lamp light will really appreciate having Tallman and his gang come to the district Jos. D. Gidzinski '42 is instructing in a few courses in the Engineering school at the University of Buffalo, New York. His present address is 59 Huntingdon Ave., Buffalo Here's another mining engineer who prefers to raise golden grain to exchange for gold rather than panning gold in some river, namely John S. Fife '42 of Two Hills. Hope you attend all the Alumni Committee meetings in that district, John Lenore M. Wallis '42 is with the Department of Zoology at the University of Toronto. Would like to know if she is instructing or studying

1943-1946

"Congratulations to all who help make The Trail so interesting," exclaims Nance Cuyler '43 of 87 Spadina Road, Toronto. Thank you, Nance Dr. A. R. S. Macdonald '43 and his wife Myrtle (Schneider) '45 have arrived in India as Baptist Medical missionaries. Their mail goes to Seranga Via Paslakimide, Ganjam District, Orissa, India. Our best of luck goes to the Macdonalds and we hope that their stay in India will be interesting Dr. W. A. Cotter '44 has opened a dental practice at 113 Metropolitan Building, Saskatoon Another grad who is settled in Saskatoon is David A. Ferguson '45 who is an engineer with Underwood and McLellan. He lives at 537 3 Avenue, North. Of all the grads that I have listed as living in Saskatoon, there should be a branch springing forth any day. How about it friends! "I am now teaching in a girls private school in California called Castilleja. I live in residence so my address is Castilleja School, Palo Alto, Cal.:" writes Ellen M. Randle '45 "The New Trail has been coming regularly, and reading together with The Gateway, I manage to keep up to date with U. of A. activities. I guess the first year out of Varsity is the toughest—especially when you are somewhere where there are no other U. of A.'ers. Just my bad

luck to choose Saskatchewan to live in:" says Helen Plasteras '45 from Box 752, Swift Current, Sask. Cheer up Helen, you must have other friends there by now "Libby McCullough '45 and I are quite comfortably settled, fairly near Dency McCalla '46 and Kay Frost '39, '45, at the United Church Training School, Molly Hughes '44 doing graduate work in history, and Doris McCubbin '45, busy thinking up bright ideas for Eaton's Advertising Department," says Kathleen Trout '45 from 414 Huron Street, Toronto. Kathleen is taking social service work. Thanks for the letter Kay and the best of luck! . . .

Heard that Don Roberts '45 is attending Purdue University along with Bill Taft (undergrad '40-43) and Don Campbell '45 Would like to know what L. J. Schumacher '46 is doing in Ambridge, Pa. His address there is 346 Duss Avenue Dave Nelson '46 is doing post-graduate work in chemistry at Iowa State College, Ames Dr. Douglas Mathias '46 has opened an office at 802 20 Street, New Westminster, B. C.

That's the end of the mail bag folks so will leave you for now.

KATHLEEN

With the Branches

Victoria.—Barbara Adams '36 (1798 Lee Ave.) reports this: "To date, March '47, six meetings have been held since our annual meeting. We have been fortunate in being able to gather in the homes of our members but if our membership continues to increase this will become somewhat of a problem as now we can only be accommodated in the larger homes. Various card games such as whist, bridge, and rummoli have been popular. In September we were invited to spend a Sunday afternoon at the seaside home of Mr and Mrs A. Blair Paterson at Ten Mile Point. Miss Dodd's birthday was remembered on this occasion and we were honored to have the late Mr D. E. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron with us. Halloween provided the excuse for a party in October when members were kept hard at work most of the evening playing guessing games and finally ended in a huddle on the floor playing kootie. Our alumni under Mr. Paterson has made plans for every member to be approached regarding making a donation to The Memorial Scholarship Fund."

Two Hills.—"Although the Weather Man has not always permitted us to meet regularly, the few meetings that we have had have been of fine quality," writes Mrs. A. B. Young '34. They have kept us in close contact with the work of our Alma Mater for one, and in addition have given us an opportunity to hear several papers of interest on current topics presented by our members. For example Dr. P. P. Kaye (Manitoba) spoke on Medical Scien-

tific Facts, and Dan Chrapko '43 spoke on Voltaire. Our group has endorsed the Memorial Scholarship Fund and we hope to submit our contributions soon."

Drumheller.—This group has again become active as we learn from J. E. Taylor '39 who says. "The Drumheller Branch held a supper meeting in Drumheller on February 19. Besides those of us living in Grainger, Three Hills, and Carbon were in attendance. President Fred Bell '19 acted as chairman. Greetings were brought from Edmonton by Harry Mather '33 and John Eaglesham '32."

Red Deer.—Margaret (Howson) Craig '38, '41, relates the news of this branch. "It was decided that our local group should include towns from Ponoka to Olds, east to Delburne and west to Rimbey and Nordegg. Representatives to assist the executive in the main towns have been appointed. Our plans for the future include quarterly meetings. The next will be an informal reunion dance to be held March 29 in the Buffalo Hotel."

Ottawa.—"A substantial beginning has been made towards the success of this branch. Numerous functions are planned by the Entertainment Committee, consisting of Dr. L. McLeod, '41, '43, Mrs. C. K. Johns (Dorothy Farnalls '25); and Miss Frances Holdom '44. Among these occasions will be a social evening featuring an informal dance on St. Patrick's Day, a formal ball in the spring, film nights and picnics." reports Miss M. E. Ritchie '43 of 698 Echo Drive.

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George Reinald Porte, LL.B.

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Wesley John McKenzie, B.A.
Arthur Edwin White, B.A.

1917—

Harold Beverly Robinson, LL.B.
Howard S. Coulter, LL.B.

1918—

Thomas Lake Brown, B.Sc. (Ag.)
Mrs. Doris (Smith) Haynes, B.A.

1919—

Gordon Lewis Flack, B.S.A., M.A.

1920—

Lawrence Victor Miller, B.Sc.
Walter Richard Pearce, B.A. (ad eun).

1921—

William Russell MacDougall, B A.
Frederick Brock Pennock, B.A., LL B.

1922—

Joseph Anthony McGee, LL.B.

1923—

William Joseph MacLeod, M.A., B.Educ.
Alice Shaver, B.A. (ad eun), M.A.

1924—

Arthur Archibald Fraser, B.Sc.(C)

1925—

William Newton Poole, LL.B.

1926—

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John Abner Matheson, B.A., LL.B.

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1928—

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1933—

Walter Sidney Scott, B A. (ad eun).

1934—

Adele Roy, B.A.

1935—

Brainard Shields Irmie, B A.
John Malcolm MacKinnon, M D
Kendall Morgan Madigan, D.D.S.
William Potter, B A.

1936—

Adrew Oryschak, LL B
Delmar R. Tegart, B.Sc.(M).

1938—

William Carlyle England, B A.
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1939—

James Campbell, B.A.
Nathan Allen Shiff, M D.

1940—

Whorton William Elmore, M.D.
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1941—

Charles Allan Shaver, M D.

1942—

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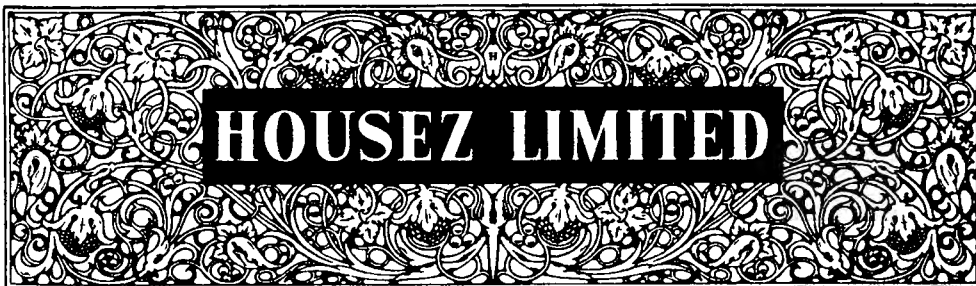
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